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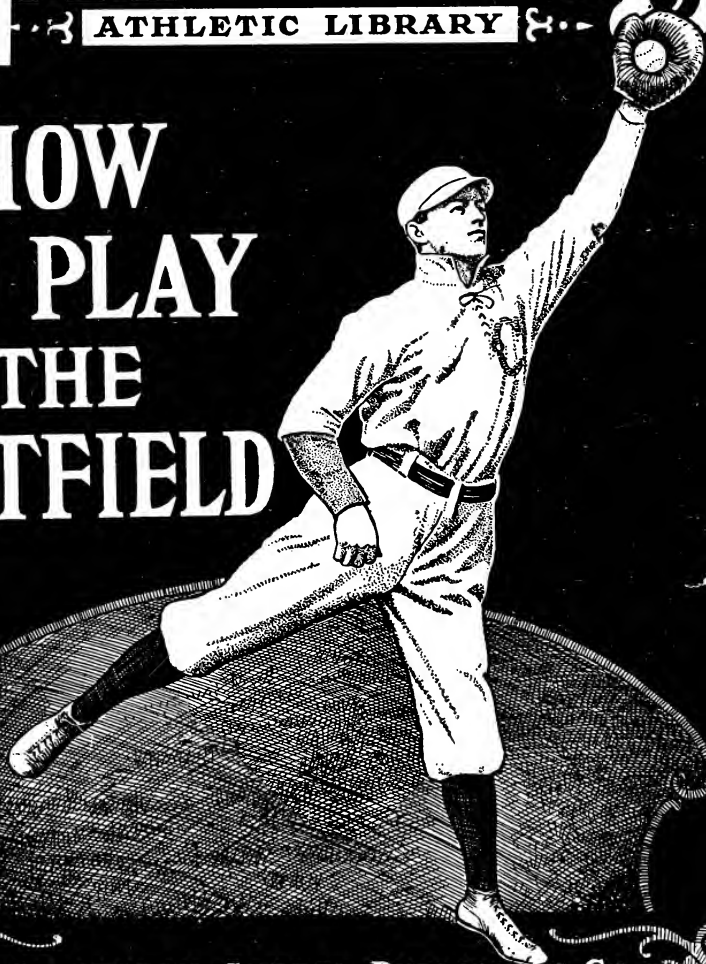
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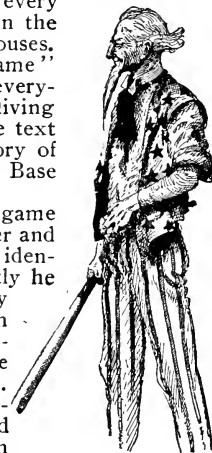
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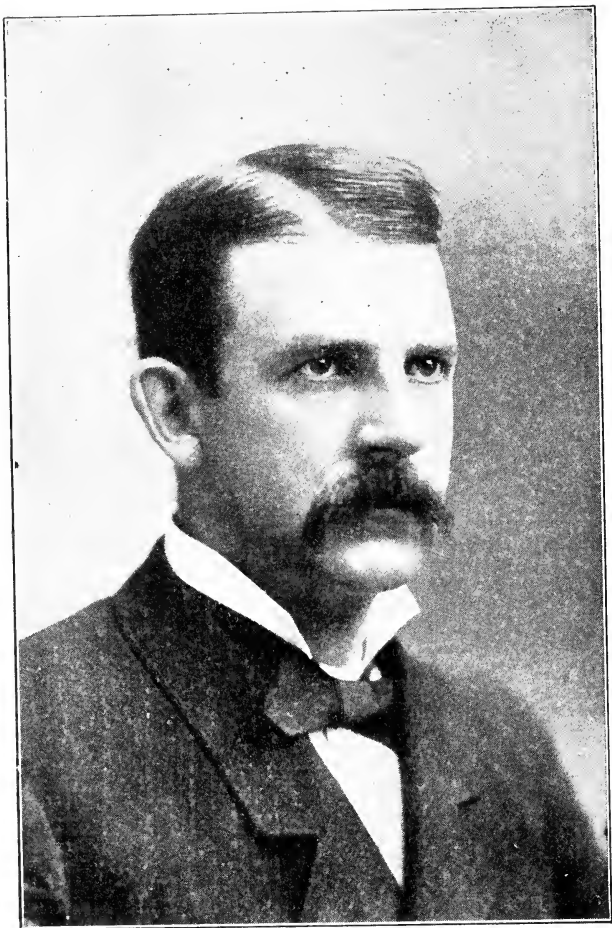
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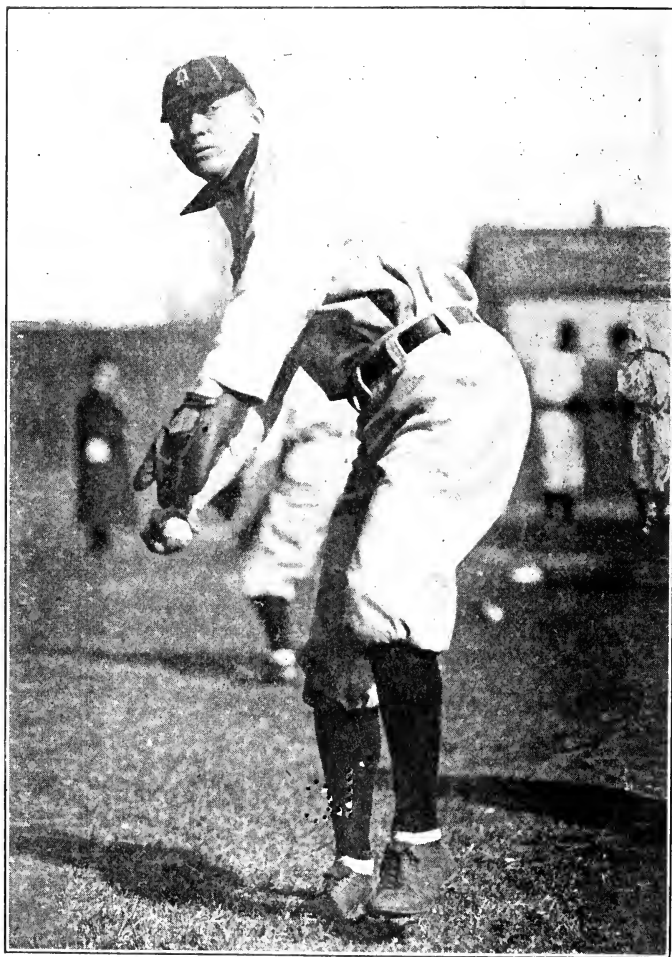
HOW TO PLAY THE OUTFIELD

Matteson, Jesse F



NEW YORK
AMERICAN SPORTS PUBLISHING COMPANY
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TY COBB,
Detroit's famous outfielder, making a return from right field.

HOW TO PLAY THE OUTFIELD



The Outfield—What It Means.

The outfielders are the men who are thrown furthest away from the batter. They are the ones who are to catch the flies which go into the air and which would mean long hits were not these men ready to catch them.

There are three outfielders—The left fielder back of the short-stop and third baseman; the centre fielder, back of the second baseman, and the right fielder back of the first baseman.

First Requisite of an Outfielder.

A man cannot be an outfielder unless he can catch long flies—that is, balls batted high in the air. He must make a special study of such balls.

The boy or young man who intends to play in the outfield must practice diligently at getting under high balls.

This is no easy thing to do and it can be learned only by constant practice. The ball must be batted at every angle and toward every part of the field and the outfielder must learn to catch it everywhere. This thought must be uppermost in his mind: "I can never be a first-class outfielder until I can hold to every ball that I can get my hands on."

Then with this thought always before him let him practice—practice—practice. That is the only thing which can ever make him a perfect fielder.

An Outfielder Must Have Good Eyes.

Good eyes are essential to every man who plays the outfield. The man who is near-sighted will never make a good outfielder for the reason that he will never be able to see the ball when it leaves the bat and will not be ready to watch its course. If he cannot see it at the very instant that the batter hits it he will

more than likely be unable to catch it, for the least hesitation on the part of the outfielder is often sufficient to make him late in arriving at the spot where the ball fell and the batsman is scampering around the bases.

Therefore the boy or young man who has naturally weak eyes should not attempt to play the outfield for it is reasonably sure that he will not make a success. His vision will always be blurred, especially when he looks up into the air, the ball will appear to be shut in a haze from which it is wriggling like a worm and the result will be that such an outfielder will miss more than he catches.

How the Eye May Be Trained.

It is certain that when the young ball player first attempts to catch flies he will have trouble in following the course of the ball and trouble in determining just where it will fall. That is because his eye lacks the training which it will get with constant practice.

The moment an outfielder takes his eyes off the ball he becomes negligent. He cannot afford to lose sight of it for a moment. He does not know as he stands in his position when a batsman will hit it to the outfield. Then he would be in a pretty predicament if he knew nothing about the hit until he heard the crack of the bat. If the ball were going his way it would have reached him nearly when he heard the bat smash against it.

By constant practice at watching the ball the outfielder is able to run to the spot and put his hand down within a few inches of where it will hit the earth after being batted. His excellent judgment enables him to do that, but he would not have the excellent judgment if it were not for the well trained eye.

The ability to tell where the ball will fall in the outfield is the ability to judge distances. Distances can be judged correctly only by a great deal of practice.

It is a beautiful sight to see an outfielder time his running so

perfectly that he reaches the exact spot where the ball falls just as it reaches the position where he can catch it the most easily.

How is he enabled to do this?

Because he has trained his eye to tell him where the ball will fall, and, having done this, he has acquired unerring judgement.

How has he acquired this judgment?

By constant practice. He must never give up, for, although catching flies seems hard at first, it is always easy after tireless training.

An Outfielder Should Be a Swift Runner.

The ability to run fast is a requisite in the outfielder. The man who has little speed will never make a star in the outfield.

It is true that many men have played the outfield who have not been able to run fast, but they have held their positions because of their ability to hit the ball hard and often. The value of speed can hardly be overestimated in the outfield positions. All ball players should be fast on their feet, but the outfielders more than any other players.

They must not only be able to start as quickly as a flash of lightning, but they must be able to run fast after they have started. Many times, indeed, there is no running at all required. But usually when it is necessary for the fielder to run at all it is necessary for him to run very fast.

Only those outfielders who have great speed can make spectacular catches. They are continually causing the crowd to rise up and cheer by getting under balls which seemed far out of their reach.

While it is true that fast runners are born and not made it is just as true that the mediocre runner can develop speed if he goes about systematic practicing.

The outfielder should always practice sprinting. Whether he is a player on a little team composed of nine-year-old boys or whether he is a member of one of the clubs of the American or National leagues he should practice sprinting every day.

The man who wins the 100 yard dash in a foot race would

never have won if he had not practiced and trained diligently. The man who expects to catch the fly which is almost out of his reach and which, if uncaught, would deal defeat to his team must practice and train.

It is an excellent thing for the outfielder to practice starting and sprinting each day. It can be practiced anywhere. A good way to practice starting is to have some one stand near you and clap his hands. See how fast you can get away from the spot where you stand. When you do get away see how fast you can run 100 yards or even more.

This is a good way, too, to keep in condition. For certainly the man who plays the outfield must be in shape to run all of the while if necessary and not "blow up." This can be done if the lungs are healthy and are trained to hard work.

An excellent way to practice fast running and catching difficult flies at the same time is to instruct the batsman with whom you are practicing to knock the ball high in the air and just out of your reach each time. You will find yourself running toward it faster each day and after a few days the outfielder will find that he is able to catch the ball at a spot where he could not have reached it when he began to practice.

An Outfielder Must Have a Good Throwing Arm.

It is almost as essential for the outfielder to have a good arm as it is for the pitcher. The outfielder who cannot throw from a deep field position to the plate is not much sought after. Indeed, only young men who have strong throwing arms should select an outfield position.

While long distance throwing comes natural to many it may be developed by a great deal of practice. The practice must not be spasmodic, but must begin early in the spring and increase gradually in intensity as the time draws near for the first games. The young man or boy who intends to play the outfield or who is an outfielder already should not begin throwing the ball from a deep position in the outfield to the plate the first

thing. If he does he may expect to have a sore arm before the first game, and, indeed, he may ruin his arm altogether.

The best way is to begin throwing the ball about 50 feet. Stick to this distance for some time and throw very little at first. When you have spent the afternoon in throwing easily give your arm a massage with witch hazel or alcohol. Either rub it vigorously yourself or have someone else do it. This will take out the soreness.

The next day the distance may be increased and so on until you reach the position in deep outfield from where you have to throw after catching a batted ball.

Never let up practicing throwing to the plate and to each of the bases. Increase and decrease the distances of the throws to the bases and throw from every different angle. A most important thing is to learn to throw while still running after having caught a fly. A fraction of a second thus gained may be sufficient to retire a man running home from third base and may save your team from a defeat.

It is very difficult to throw the ball while on a dead run, but by practicing diligently it can be done with considerable accuracy. Always remember that when you catch a ball in the outfield and there are men on the bases you have little time to lose and must often throw without taking any aim. If you have practiced properly you will find that the ball will go pretty straight every time and as you throw more and more from the outfield your aim will become still better.

An Outfielder Must Have Good Judgment.

Good, accurate and quick judgment is possessed by all expert outfielders. Judgment in telling the outfielder where the ball will fall is not all that is necessary. He must be able to determine in a fraction of a second where to throw the ball, how to catch it, how to throw it; his judgment must tell him whether to run up and try to smother a low hit ball or play it safely, that is, wait and take it on the bound, and his judgment combined with his

memory must tell him where this batter or that batter is going to hit.

The first thing which every outfielder must learn concerning what to do with the ball after a single is made is this:

Always get the ball to second base as soon as possible.

That is the place where it belongs whether a single has been made to right, left or centre. The object is, of course, to hold the runner on first. If the runner sees that you are about to make a mistake and throw the ball to the pitcher or perhaps to the catcher to attempt to get a man running home he will start for second sure. And the chances are that he will make the base easily.

When a hit is made with a man on third base it is, of course, impossible to get him at the plate. When a good clean hit is made with a runner on second it is not likely that he can be caught at the plate by even the fastest outfielder.

Throws to the plate are to be expected more often when there is a fly to the outfield with a man on third and nobody out or one out. Then the outfielder has an opportunity to test his throwing arm.

There is no prettier sight in base ball games than that of a long perfect throw from the outfield which arrives at the plate before the runner and he is tagged out. The outfielder who can make a throw of that kind is admired by everybody. When you see one who can do it right along ask him how he throws so well and he will tell you: "By practicing."

It must be left entirely to the judgment of the outfielder whether or not he is to throw to the plate to try to get the runner making for home after a fly to the outfield. Perhaps the fly has been too far out and no fielder can make the throw and get the runner. In such a case and if there is a man on first base do not throw to the plate, but to second base instead. If the throw were made to the home base the runner on first would reach second and from that point he could score if the batter following should make a hit.

The same rule applies when there is a man on second waiting

to reach third. If the man running home from third cannot be caught it is much better to hold the runner on second. If, however, there is no one on first or second, but there is a man on third waiting to score, the only thing to do after catching a fly to the outfield is to make a throw to the plate. In this case the outfielder must be as fast as possible, but he must not sacrifice accuracy.

It should be the aim of the outfielder to throw the ball low and straight. It is better for it to go into the catcher's hands on the first bound. Then it is pretty sure not to be too high and the moment he gets his hands on it he can tag the runner out. It is pardonable to be deliberate in throwing from the outfield to the home base, but not too much time can be taken. Only constant practice in throwing to the plate can engender speed in getting the ball away.

It is very important that the outfielder should be able to know whether to run up or to wait when the ball is hit low. A low ball is the hardest thing which he is called upon to stop—one which is too low to catch on the fly and too high to get on the bound. If he runs in and tries to scoop the ball, it is likely to get through his hands and go to the rear fence. If he waits for it on the bound it is likely to bound badly, since most outfields are rough, and get away from him.

For this reason most of the higher class fielders of the day prefer to go in and try to smother the ball just as it strikes the ground. Many times they are enabled to catch it just before it strikes the earth. In that event they are running at top speed and are bent away forward. A ball hit low comes with considerable speed and the fielder is likely to fall forward on his face when the ball comes into contact with his hands.

The thing which should be uppermost in his mind at that time is to hold to the ball and thrust the hand holding it up as soon as he can, that the umpire may see he has caught it. Such falls are dangerous and the outfielder may be injured. He is prevented from using one hand because he has the ball in that. He dare not put the other one out and let the entire weight of

his body fall upon that so the expert turns slightly as he feels himself falling and strikes the ground partly on his shoulder and partly on his back. The greensward is usually soft and in falling that way he usually escapes injury.

Outfielders Must Know Weaknesses of Batters.

It is important that the outfielder should remember the peculiarities of every batter he has ever played against. For this reason it is necessary for him to have an excellent memory. Nearly all batsmen whether they are well known or not have characteristics which crop out in every game which they play.

One hits invariably to the right field, another hits to centre, and another to left centre, another to left and so on. Another knocks high and easy flies, and another hits on a line so that if the batters are watched closely the outfielder will find that he is ready for every batter who steps to the plate providing he has seen him bat before.

It is not always possible to remember what a batter has done in each game. A good way for the outfielder to do is to keep a little note book and carry it with him. Then watch each batter as he walks to the plate. Make a careful study of where he hits. It is likely to run something like this: "——— knocked a fly between right and centre first time up. Put a grounder to second baseman second time up. Hit between right and centre third time up. Knocked a fly which centre fielder got by running into right field fourth time up."

What has the outfielder learned by this?

He has learned a great deal. He has learned that this batter always hits toward the right. He has learned that he is not likely to hit near the right foul line, but rather between right and centre.

Then what must the right fielder do?

He must move away from a position close to the foul line and the centre fielder must be ready to run a short distance into right if necessary. When this batter comes to the plate in the next

game these outfielders place themselves in these positions and the man is an easy out if he hits a high fly.

Batters nowadays have not so many weaknesses in this regard as they used to have, but it is pretty easy yet to tell which way a batsman is going to hit if he is studied carefully.

It would be hardly possible to remember off-hand all that the careful outfielder puts down in his note book. It is not necessary to have it at tongue's end all of the time. Let it remain in the note book and trouble yourself only about the batters you are facing to-day. To-morrow or next day when you play another team take out the note book and look up the "dope" on each batter.

After a time without any effort you will be able to say: "This man always hits to left field or this man always hits to centre or between right and centre," and so you will know at once where to stand. Of course the pitcher keeps an account of all of these things and he is ready to tell the outfielders where to go, but they should be able to depend upon themselves.

An Outfielder Must Back Up the Bases and Other Fielders.

The finished outfielder must always be ready to back up the bases. Whenever there is a throw to the bases he must be there to stop it for the baseman might let the ball go by.

The right fielder must take care of first base and he must back up the centre fielder whenever that man goes after a fly. It is the duty of the left fielder also to back up the centre fielder, but one is enough, so a signal from the centre fielder is sufficient to tell the man he wants to help him.

Generally, though, if the ball goes to the left of centre or toward the left fielder that is the one who must back him up. If it goes toward the right fielder he must back the centre fielder up. Backing up another is a most necessary part of an outfielder's duties. It happens many times that when the centre fielder goes after a fly he misses it. It strikes his hands, perhaps, and bounds out. The right fielder or the left fielder is there to

pick up the ball and throw it to the infield at once, whereas if one outfielder were alone it would be far out before he could recover it.

Then, too, when one misses the ball it is likely to bound from his hands into the air and the other will have a chance to catch it before it strikes the earth. The batsman is out just the same as if the first fielder had held to the ball.

Besides backing up the centre fielder when the ball falls between centre and right the duty of the right fielder is to back up second and first bases. He must be ever on the alert for any balls which may be thrown there. Of course when the second baseman throws to first or when the shortstop or the third baseman throws there the right fielder is out of line for backing up the base, but even then in an emergency he must be ready to aid.

He should watch the pitcher and the catcher. The catcher always gives the sign to the pitcher when a runner has advanced far enough off first base to make it possible to catch him napping with a quick throw. The outfielder must not miss this sign for he must be ready as soon as the ball is thrown to get back of the first baseman so that if that player lets it pass him the right fielder may pick it up and perhaps hold the runner at second.

He must watch for throws to first from the catcher also. Many times it happens that a runner will get too much of a lead and the catcher after receiving the ball from the pitcher will throw it quickly to the first baseman. This is likely to get by him and the right fielder should be there to stop it.

The duty of the centre fielder is to back up both the right and left fielders and the second baseman. The centre fielder has the most arduous duties of all. Whenever a fly is hit to the right field he must get over there with all of the speed which he possesses. He must do the same thing when a fly is hit to left field.

He must always watch for the runner to steal second for he must be ready to get the throw from the catcher should the ball pass the infielder who is supposed to take it.

The duties of the left fielder are to back up the third baseman

and the centre fielder when the ball falls between left and centre. There is often a great deal of work to do in backing up third when a lively catcher is at work. He is apt to throw down to third at any time in attempting to get a runner advancing too far off the base and when he does so the left fielder must be ready to get the ball should it get past the third baseman and go to the outfield.

Besides these duties the outfielders should always be ready to back up the third baseman, the shortstop, the second baseman and the first baseman on grounders, for they are likely, at any time, to get past the infielders.

This leads to another most important consideration.

The Outfielder Must Be a Good Infielder.

This means that the outfielder must be good at picking up ground balls. It is surprising to note how many outfielders in both the American and the National leagues are almost helpless when it comes to stopping ground balls which get past the infielders.

There is not a day passes when some outfielder does not allow a hit, which should have been nothing more than a single, to go far enough to be a double, a triple, or a home run. Indeed, I have seen batters get all the way around the circuit on a short hit just because the outfielder could not pick the ball up from the ground.

In many instances the outfielder who fails to field the ground ball successfully must be excused, for the outfield is much more rough than the infield and many balls which get by the outfielders would have been stopped easily if the ground had been smooth.

Of course the only way for an outfielder to become good at picking up ground balls is to practice constantly in doing just that thing. It is not a bad idea to make them play infield positions during batting practice. This will make them accustomed to ground balls and they will then be ready to pick them up when they go to the outfield.

Look Over the Ground Carefully

Every outfielder upon taking his position should walk to every part of the field to see that there are neither obstructions nor holes which may throw him when he is running for the ball. This is important for to be thrown when after a ball would mean that you could not possibly get it in time and the runner would be safe.

It is the duty of the home team to make sure that there are no dangerous places in the outfield, but this is not always done especially when games are played outside of the better known leagues. It is not to be supposed that every reader of this book plays in some league or other. On the other hand the great bulk of readers probably play on diamonds which are laid out in a few minutes almost any place where the ground is fairly smooth.

On such ball fields it is necessary for the outfielder to use the greatest caution in searching for pitfalls. The slightest obstruction might be sufficient to cause him to turn his ankle while running at a high rate of speed and he might fall and receive severe injuries if his toe were to catch in a hole.

Before Each Game Make a Careful Note of the Direction and the Velocity of the Wind.

This is another very important thing for the outfielder to remember. If he is playing on an inclosed field it may be impossible for him to know how hard the wind is blowing and from what direction. There are usually flags enough flying some place or else smoke coming out of chimneys by which the direction of the wind can be told.

When this is fixed the velocity must be judged by the manner in which the flags flutter or the way in which the smoke is blown when it issues from the chimney. When there is only a slight breeze and you have your doubts about the direction, it is well to pluck a handful of dry grass and cast this into the air. In that way you can determine the exact direction.

Then when you have it you know how much to allow for the changing course of the ball. If there is a cross wind blowing

you will have to be careful or else the ball will get away from you. Especially is this true if the wind happens to be hard or flukey. The most expert outfielders that ever played ball have been fooled more than once and you need only to go to a game in either the National or the American league on any day that the wind is blowing hard to see one or more high-class outfielders misjudge high fly balls because the wind carries them so far out of the course they would have taken had the wind not been blowing.

When the wind is blowing from behind you then you must be extremely careful that you do not get back too far for the ball. When it leaves the bat it may appear to have been hit hard enough to go over the fence, but you have only to remember the hard wind to know that you will have to run with all of your might to reach the place where it will fall in front of you.

When the game is played on a field with a high fence around it the ball many times goes up like a shot from the bat and then when it hits the hard breeze which sweeps above the fence falls like so much lead. These are the hardest balls there are to catch and, indeed, it would be almost impossible for the outfielder to get them were he not prepared by having first taken an inventory of the direction and the velocity of the wind.

Turn and Run Back on Long Hits.

Generally a rule for the outfielder to follow is: "Never take your eyes off the ball." However, there are times when it becomes necessary for him to turn around and run in the same direction that the ball is going. In fact, it is impossible to catch many long flies unless this is done.

The fly that you know will fall only a few feet behind you were you to stand still can be caught easily by backing up. But the one which is going far over your head can be caught only when the outfielder turns around and runs with all of his might.

The outfielder to do this successfully must have excellent judgment. He must know as soon as he glances at the ball,

now high in the air, that it will fall in a certain spot, perhaps a hundred or more feet behind him.

He must know how far the ball can go while he is running and then he must turn and run. Only training can tell him how far he should run before facing the ball again and locating it. The practiced outfielder can locate it again in a jiffy, but it sometimes takes a fraction of a second, perhaps too long for the man who does not know the trick of taking his eyes off the ball and then finding it again.

This must be practiced for it is the only way that the long hits can be caught. And only a great deal of practice can make the outfielder proficient. The plan of having some one knock the balls over your head is the best. Then instead of backing up run back on them as has been described.

Stand Ready to Go in Any Direction.

When waiting for a ball in the outfield stand squarely on your feet and face the batter. In that way you will be enabled to go in any direction. Have your feet planted firmly in the turf, and make certain that your spikes have taken a good hold. Remember that when you do start you will start suddenly and there must be no slip. If there should be the slightest slip the ball might be lost and your team might be defeated because of it. When you are ready to go this way or that you will not be surprised by any hit that may come in your direction. It is not necessary for you to stoop over and place your hands on your knees, but this is a very good position for the outfielder to take.

Its great advantage is that it keeps up interest in the game which might otherwise lag. When a man stoops forward and puts his hands on his knees he is in a position of tension and everybody who sees him knows that at every moment he is expecting to see the ball come in his direction.

Many times an outfielder does not have a chance to put out a man in an entire game. That should not discourage him and he must not lose interest. There may be nothing at all to do for

eight innings and then in the ninth he may get enough to do to give him glory. He should remember, too, that he will have as much chance as anybody to win the game when his side bats and that should be sufficient.

How to Play the Sun Field.

Usually diamonds are laid out so that no more than one fielder has the sun in his eyes all of the time. But that one has difficulties enough. His is the very worst place on the team. There are times when he cannot see the ball at all and yet if he does not catch it the wrath of the bedlamites will be brought down upon his head.

When an outfielder can do so it is always better for him to wear colored spectacles. Green goggles are the best for with them on the eyes the outfielder can look right into the sun and watch the course of the ball. It is harder to see the ball than if the outfielder were looking with the naked eye, but without the goggles it would be pretty nearly impossible to see it at all.

There are some outfielders who refuse to wear the goggles. They prefer to take their chances without anything shielding the eyes. Such outfielders catch the ball after having used one hand to shade the eyes.

This is an excellent practice. If you are a right-handed thrower your left hand is covered with a glove. It is a pretty big glove. The thing to do is to put up the gloved hand between the eyes and the sun. You can peep around the edge of the mitt and watch the ball until you are ready to catch it.

The outfielder who does this is likely to lose sight of the ball occasionally, though, and it is not such a safe way as the wearing of goggles. Remember that the wearing of the glasses will be unnatural at first and you will have to accustom yourself to it. Sheckard of Chicago and Clarke of the Pittsburg team never think of playing a game when the sun is bright without goggles.

On a Long Hit Fall Into Line for a Relay.

The outfielder can tell just as soon as the ball leaves the bat

whether it is going to fall near or go over the outfielders' heads. The outfielders should then prepare to relay the ball home.

Let one man get the ball. The one who is nearest to it should always pick it up. Sometimes the outfielder who picks up the ball can throw it to the second baseman from his position, but when he cannot do this the better way is for the two remaining fielders to run within good range of the outfielder who has picked up the ball and be ready to relay it to the plate with all possible speed. It is better to run close enough to the man furthest out so that he may throw the ball swiftly and on a line. That will give it to the second man quickly and he can then turn and throw it to the plate. Relaying hits is necessary only when they are extremely long. The third outfielder should always be ready to back up the man who receives the throw from the one furthest out.

How to Play the Long and the Short Hitter.

The outfielder must become acquainted with the man who is both a long and a short hitter. It is a very difficult thing for the outfielder to play for such a man. If you play deep the batsman is likely to hit short and if you play short he is likely to hit deep and make you run back if you expect to catch the ball.

Generally it is better to play deep for such a hitter unless the bases are full or a runner is on second. In such a case the better way is to take the chance that he will not hit out far and then the men running the bases can be caught more easily.

Keep the Ball Low When Throwing.

High throws are always dangerous from the outfield. They are likely to go over the heads of the basemen or the catcher and cause trouble. It is a natural fault for the outfielder to throw high. He is very likely to think that it is necessary for him to throw with all of his might in order to get the ball in far enough and the chances are that he will have the ignominy of seeing it go far over the catcher's or the baseman's head. It is always better to throw the ball so that it will bound either to

the catcher or the baseman. That is the safest, for the infielders always back up both catcher and basemen so that a bad bound is sure to be caught.

Peculiarities of Hard Hit Balls.

The line drive must be watched most carefully no matter in what direction it goes. The outfielder who is able to get and hold the line hit every time is a most valuable man. The one which starts for centre field keeps rising all of the time until its force is spent. Then it drops suddenly. The hit high in the air simply describes a parabola and comes down meekly enough.

The line hit which goes to right field will curve toward the right—that is, it will curve to the right from the catcher's point of view—toward the right field foul line. It will do so every time and the right fielder who expects to catch line hits would do well to keep this fact fixed. The line hit to right by a left-handed batter is likely to curve toward centre field.

The line hit to left by a right-handed batter will curve still toward the right, but when a left-handed batter makes the same kind of a hit it will curve toward the left. When the curve comes, too, it comes with such rapidity that the outfielder is likely to be unable to catch the ball unless he is prepared for what he knows is coming.

The Outfielder Should Always Have a Code of Signals with the Pitcher.

It is quite necessary for the outfielders to know what the pitcher is going to throw. They can know this only through a code of signals which should be fixed up at the beginning of the season if the team expects to remain together or before each game if the players have been gathered hastily.

The pitcher should let the outfielders know when he will throw a slow ball. Such a ball is likely to be knocked high in the air and near either the right or the left foul line.

An inshoot must be played according to whether the batter is

right-handed or left-handed and an outshoot should be treated in the same way.

When an outshoot is pitched to the right-handed batter he is most likely to hit it to right than to left field. An inshoot he is more likely to send to left or to centre than to right. A straight ball is apt to be sent to centre and so on. When the left-handed batter is at the plate the opposite will apply.

Never Give up Trying for a Ball.

When once the outfielder starts for the ball he should not stop. And he should never make up his mind that he cannot get it before he starts. He should start the moment the ball leaves the bat and goes in his direction. When it is to fall between him and another outfielder he should start anyway. Then the one who reaches it first should take it.

The outfielders should have a signal to be understood by all which should be called out by one of them or by one of the infielders. When there is doubt about which one should take the ball the first man who gets close enough to it to be sure of catching it should call out: "I have it."

The others instead of saying: "No, let me take it," should fall back and out of the way of the first man. They should give him a clear road, for if one or the other or both of the remaining players persist in wanting to catch the ball, too, there is sure to be a collision and one or more will be hurt.

There is absolutely no excuse for allowing a ball which one fielder might have caught easily to fall to the ground because too many men run for it. Let everybody respect everybody else and when the call: "I have it," comes all but the one who speaks should get out of the way.

The outfielders should make the infielders understand this also and they should insist upon them obeying their calls. There are times when the second baseman or the shortstop run back into outfield territory after a short hit. While this is always laudable there should be some one nigh to call out which one should take the ball. And when the call is made whether it be for the out-

fielder or the infielder let the one withdraw whose name is not called.

It usually falls to the captain of the team to call the name of the player he wants to take the ball. When there is an opposing player on the bases near where the play is taking place he is sometimes ungentlemanly, rude, and simple enough to endanger human life by calling out another name than that spoken by the captain of the team. This he does, of course, to befuddle the men running after the ball. For this reason the captain should have a way of calling which can be understood. Even in the height of excitement it is more than likely that the player will be able to recognize his captain's voice.

In almost every game in big league, little league or on prairie, some batted ball drops safely to the ground because the outfielders do not understand each other, because they are afraid to go ahead, thinking that they will run into somebody else.

The player who has given up running for the ball when the other has said: "I have it," should say in return, "All right. Take it. I've given up. Go on, your path is clear," or something like that. That will give the man trying for the ball a great deal of encouragement.

When the centre fielder sees that the play is going to be close to either fence, if the game is being played on an inclosed field, he should get as near to the right or the left fielder as possible for the purpose of telling how far he can run at top speed without hitting the fence.

The centre fielder should wait until the very last moment and then he should cry out: "Stop." At that the runner should come to a standstill as soon as possible and let the ball go, for it is not worth running into the fence for. An arm or a leg is likely to be broken or the player injured seriously in some other manner.

An Outfielder Must Always Be in Condition.

The man in the outfield usually has more running to do than any other player on the team. Running is an exercise which is

extremely fatiguing. There are times when the outfielders keep going from the beginning to the end of the game. If they are not in good physical condition they will be unable to stand it and may begin to lag before the game is over. Those watching a game can always tell when the outfielder is tired and is neglecting his work because he is too exhausted to do it any better.

The person who expects to become an expert outfielder must take excellent care of himself. Early in the spring he should rub himself down if he can and he should see that there is no superfluous flesh in the way. This can be run off easily enough. While he is remembering his general condition he should not forget his throwing arm, that most important weapon of the outfielder.

It should be rubbed and massaged every day, for when the throwing arm is gone the outfielder has lost his value. There are many men to-day who can catch a ball just as well as they ever could, and can bat about as well, but they cannot find positions on any team because their arms have gone up the spout and they are unable to throw from an outfield position to one of the bases even.

STRATEGY IN THE OUTFIELD

BY "TY" COBB.

Once I asked a manager who is well known in baseball at the present time which he would prefer to have if he must make his selection from two players—one who was an average batter and a mediocre outfielder, the other a magnificent outfielder and a mediocre batter.

"The magnificent outfielder," said he in a hurry. "I should take a chance on being able to find eight other men to play well enough to make some runs and what the outfielder failed to make himself he would easily prevent the other side from making. In fact, his ability would doubtless cut off more runs than I could possibly hope he might score."

That is convincing evidence that there is more in playing the outfield well than once was thought when base ball was younger than it is now.

I have known outfielders to be chosen by competent managers simply because of their wonderful ability in covering ground. They were not heavy batters, but the number of hits which they cut off when their opponents were at bat—hits which would have been anything from two-baggers to home runs—well offset any weakness of their own.

The strategy of the outfield may not be so frequently employed as strategy is employed on the infield. That is largely due to the fact that the outfielders do not have so many chances, but there are times when an outfielder can outwit the runner and he should be ready to grasp the opportunity.

Now and then a runner has been fooled because the outfielder was smart enough to play for a fly ball in such a way that the runner was induced to leave a base so far that it was impossible for him to return in safety if the fly were caught. An outfielder, to succeed in anything of this kind, must be a quick runner and a good thrower.

Suppose a runner to be on first base when a fly is batted to

an outfielder. The latter may, if he is quick witted, appear to be floundering helplessly after the ball when, in reality, he has an eye on it all the time and has judged it so perfectly that he is certain of his ability to catch it. The runner will be tempted to leave first base too far. The outfielder, by a rush, may get under the ball and, knowing his play, throw the instant that he has it in his hand and catch the runner before he is able to get back to the base. That happens every now and then and a double play of that nature makes a great difference to a team when a run will decide the game.

Another play in which a runner is occasionally caught is when there are men on first base and second. The outfielder, having a reasonably hard fly to catch, is expected to throw the ball to first or second base to try to hold the men to their positions. If he has a strong arm, and is perfectly sure of himself, by throwing to third base he is apt to catch the runner going from second, who starts the moment that the ball is caught, because he does not anticipate that the fielder will dare to try a play which is so difficult. If the outfielder succeeds in retiring him he has very likely cut off a sure run, for it is quite certain that the runner on second base will be coached to take a chance which looks favorable for scoring.

It is quite true that these possible plays may be the exception rather than the rule in professional base ball, but I speak of them and emphasize them for the particular reason that I wish to prove to the young player that it is just as necessary for him to wear his thinking cap when he is playing the outfield as it is for an infielder always to wear his.

Another play from the outfield more than once has caught a base runner napping. I refer to the throw which is made by the left fielder or center fielder to first base to try to retire the batter. This play comes up when the batter makes a safe hit with a runner on second. If it happens to be a long hit, with plenty of carrying power, it is certain that the runner on second is going to try to score. The batter takes that for granted and starts for second base the moment that he reaches first. A strong throwing outfielder, who realizes the uselessness of trying to throw the man

out at plate, every now and then can catch the runner off first by whipping the ball into the first baseman as quickly as he can throw it. An outfielder who is quick enough to grasp a chance like this may stop a batting rally which would give the inside a long lead if it went through.

Often it is the case that a pitcher will intercept a throw from the outfield when it is out of the question to get the runner who is headed for the plate, and by a quick and accurate throw will catch the batter trying for second. For that reason an outfielder should seldom try to throw the ball to the plate on a line. Better aim to get it into the infield so that on the first bound it will be likely to follow a true course and go straight to the catcher. Meanwhile, if the pitcher does wish to intercept it, and try to throw out the batter, he is not compelled to move far from his position to get it.

Now and then there is a time when the outfielder should be able to judge quickly whether it is best to make a desperate effort to try to catch a line hit or permit the ball to come to him on the bound. I admit that it does not happen very often. As a rule it is better to play the ball safe, making sure that it does not pass the fielder and roll to the fence.

However, if the game should be very desperate and the only chance to save it appeared to be in making the effort to try for a circus catch I feel that the outfielder is justified in doing so.

Suppose that it should be the last inning of a game, with the score so that one run would tie and two would win. A line hit is batted toward the outfielder. The chances are not all in his favor of reaching the ball if he tries to run in for it. If he plays it safe it is fairly certain that the score will be tied and very probable that the game will be won.

Instead of playing it safe he dashes in full speed making a heroic effort to get the ball on the fly, succeeds in doing so, and retires the side with a double play, saving the game. Isn't that worth the endeavor, in spite of the fact that it may have seemed foolhardy for him to do anything of the kind? If he missed the ball probably the game would have been lost, and if he played the ball safe there was little chance that his side would be

able to hold the other team. Catching the ball, while it was a desperate undertaking, saved the game. An outfielder should be able to grasp a point like that on the instant. Of course, it would not do for him to attempt such risks on every fly ball that came his way, but the illustration that I am giving is one in which the fielder's sense of values must be so keen that he can reckon in a moment the consequences of making the right play and be able to act accordingly. I wouldn't recommend that he would make a foolish try for an absolutely impossible hit, but if it seemed to him that he might get the ball and save his team, I am sure that his fellow players and the supporters of his team would not hesitate to give him credit for what he did.

One other little point is a good thing for the left fielder and the right fielder to remember, and that is when not to try to catch a foul fly which has been batted a long way out. In a certain game in which we were engaged in the American League I rapped a long fly about two feet foul toward the right field fence. The fielder ran for the ball and made a splendid catch of it. But it happened that a runner was on third base, a fact which he had quite forgotten, and as there was only one out the runner scored from third the moment that the foul was caught. That one run won the game for us.

It took some of the enthusiasts about ten minutes to see that the play, as spectacular as it was from the standpoint of good fielding, was all wrong from the standpoint of winning base ball. They applauded the outfielder and cheered him vigorously, but when the game was over and they began to think that the catching of the ball really gave the game to the other side, they saw how foolish it was not to remember the score and to try for a foul fly which might much better have been permitted to drop on the ground. When there is only one out and there is a runner on third base the left fielder and the right fielder will be much better off if they will let all foul flies which are over their heads drop on the ground. If they catch the ball it is safe to say that they will seldom get the runner at the plate, except by a wonderful throw, and when the runner scores the result may be a lost game, as it was in the incident which I have cited.

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The
National
League
Baseball
Commission
New York City
Aug. 10, 1912



OFFICE
OF THE
LEAGUE
PRESIDENT

August 9, 1912.

A. G. Spalding & Bros. have furnished the National League with their Official Base Ball since 1878. I consider that the new Cork Center ball that you are now furnishing is the best that the National League has ever used. It is a great step forward in base ball construction.

Yours very truly,

T. J. Lynch
President

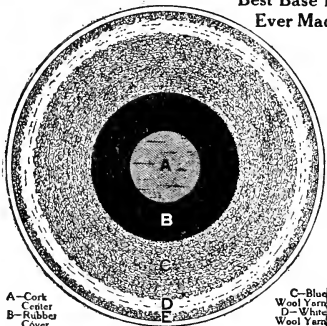
Spalding "Official National League" Ball

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

**PATENT
CORK
CENTER**

Patented August 31, 1909

**Best Base Ball
Ever Made**



A-Cork
Center
B-Rubber
Cover

C-Blue
Wool Yarn
D-White
Wool Yarn

E-Blue Wool Yarn

To Those Who Play Base Ball

Every modification we have ever adopted in the construction of our Official League Ball has been decided upon after exhaustive experiments, always with the sole purpose of improving the qualities of the ball. The last improvement was in the core itself. The result is that the 1913 Spalding Official League Ball is the best type of ball we have ever turned out. It is more durable, more uniform in resistance, and holds its spherical shape better than any type of base ball made heretofore by anybody. I consider the 1913 Spalding Official League Ball nearer perfection than any base ball ever made. I personally investigated this improvement when it was first proposed in 1908. I then had an exhaustive series of experiments and tests made to determine whether the core could be improved. I was present at these experiments and found that unquestionably the 1913 type of ball was a great improvement from the standpoint of the ball player as well as the durability of the ball itself. I therefore authorize the following statement:

THE SPALDING 1913 OFFICIAL NATIONAL LEAGUE BALL, the same as used since August 1, 1910, without change in size of cork or construction, is the best, base ball that has ever been manufactured and sold by anybody.

A. G. Spalding

THE Spalding "Cork Center" has not only improved the ball, but it has also improved the game. Base ball played with the Spalding "Cork Center" Ball is as far in advance of the game played with an ordinary rubber center ball as the game played with the Spalding "Official National League" Ball of 1909 and before was in advance of the original game with the home made ball composed of a slice from a rubber shoe, some yarn from dad's woolen sock, and a cover made of leather bought from the village cobbler and deftly wrapped and sewed on by a patient mother after her day's work was done.

Base ball to-day is no hazardous amusement, it is a scientific pastime, a sport of almost geometric exactitude. It commands the best that is in men of national prominence, and gives in return the plaudits of millions who testify by their presence and enthusiasm to the wonderful hold which this most remarkable game has upon the feelings of the great American public.

Anything which results in making the game more interesting to the spectators is good for the game itself, providing it does not interfere with the development of the sport as an athletic pastime. With the Spalding "Cork Center" Ball the game is just as interesting in the last inning as in the first, the ball holds its life right through the game and being a more even playing ball than the old rubber center style it makes the game a surer test of the relative skill of the opposing teams.

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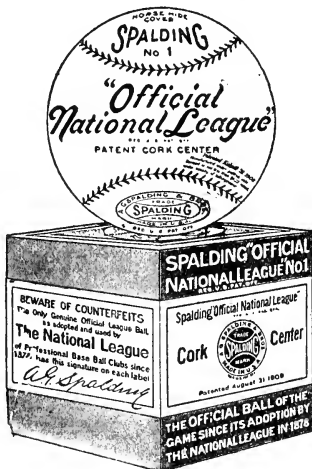
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Spalding "Official National League" Ball

Patent Cork Center

Patented August 31, 1909



Adopted by the National League in 1878, is the only ball used in Championship games since that time and has now been adopted for twenty years more, making a total adoption of fifty-four years.



This ball has the Spalding "Patent" Cork Center, the same as used since August 1, 1910, without change in size of cork or construction

Each ball wrapped in tinfoil, packed in a separate box, and sealed in accordance with the latest League regulations. Warranted to last a full game when used under ordinary conditions.

No. 1 { Each, . . \$1.25
Per Dozen, \$15.00

The Spalding "Official National League" Ball has
been the Official Ball of the Game since 1878

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Spalding "Official National League" Jr. Ball

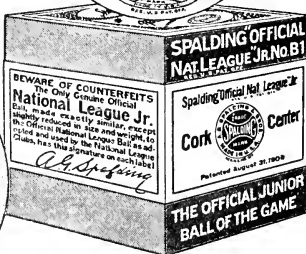
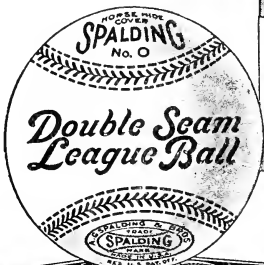
Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

PATENT CORK CENTER

Patented August 31, 1909

Made with horse hide cover and in every respect, including patent cork center, same as our "Official National League" (Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.) Ball No. 1, except slightly smaller in size. Especially designed for junior clubs (composed of boys under 16 years of age) and all games in which this ball is used will be recognized as legal games. Warranted to last a full game when used under ordinary conditions.

No. B1. "Official National League" Jr.
Reg. U.S. Pat. Off. Each, \$1.00



Spalding Double Seam League Ball

Pure Para Rubber Center

Sewed with double seam, rendering it doubly secure against ripping. The most durable ball made. Horse hide cover, pure Para rubber center, wound with best all-wool yarn. Warranted to last a full game when used under ordinary conditions, but usually good for two or more games.

No. 0. Each, \$1.25 Dozen, \$15.00

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**Spalding League
Rubber Center Ball**

No. 1RC. Horse hide cover, pure Para rubber center, wound with best wool yarn; double stitched red and green. Each, \$1.00 Doz., \$12.00



**Spalding
City League**

No. L4. Horse hide cover, and rubber center wound with yarn. Full size and weight. Very well made. Each, 75c. Doz., \$9.00



**Spalding National
Association Jr.**

No. B2. Horse hide cover, pure Para rubber center wound with yarn. Slightly under regulation size. Each, 75c.

Above balls warranted to last a full game when used under ordinary conditions.



Professional

Spalding Professional

No. 2. Horse hide cover, full size. Carefully selected material; first-class quality. In separate box and sealed. Each, 50c.



Lively Bounder

Spalding Public School League

No. B3. Junior size, horse hide cover, rubber center wound with yarn. For practice by boys' teams. Each, 50c.



**King of the
Diamond**

Spalding Lively Bounder

No. 10. Horse hide cover. Inside is all rubber, liveliest ball ever offered. In separate box and sealed. Each, 25c.



Boys' Amateur

Spalding Junior Professional

No. 7B. Slightly under regular size. Horse hide cover, very lively. Perfect boys' size ball. In separate box and sealed. Each, 25c.

Spalding King of the Diamond

No. 5. Full-size, good material, horse hide cover. In separate box. Each, 25c.

Spalding Boys' Favorite Ball

No. 12. Lively, two-piece cover. Dozen balls in box. Each, 10c.

Spalding Boys' Amateur Ball

No. 11. Nearly regulation size and weight. Best for the money on market. Dozen balls in box. Each, 10c.

Spalding Rocket Ball

No. 13. Good bounding ball, boys' size. Best 5-cent two-piece cover ball on the market. Dozen balls in box. Each, 5c.



**Public School
League**



**Junior
Professional**



Boys' Favorite



Rocket

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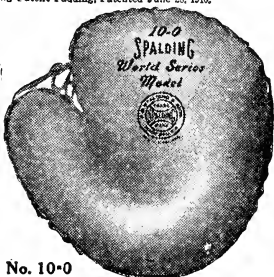
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SPALDING "WORLD SERIES" CATCHERS' MITT

Patented January 2, 1906; March 30, 1909, and including King Patent Padding, Patented June 28, 1910.

PROFESSIONAL MODEL. KING PATENT PADDING

No. 10-0. Patented Molded Face. Modeled after ideas of greatest catchers in the country. Brown calfskin throughout. King Patent felt padding, hand stitched, may be adjusted readily. Patent laced back; leather lace; metal eyelets; leather strap and brass buckle fastening. Felt lined strap, and heel of hand-piece also felt lined. Leather bound edges. Smaller than our No. 9-0. . . . Each, **\$8.00**



No. 10-0

Spalding "Three-and-Out" Catchers' Mitt

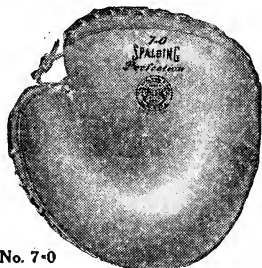
Patented January 2, 1906; Patented March 30, 1909.

No. 9-0. Patented Molded Face and hand formed pocket. Brown calfskin throughout. Padded with hair felt; patent lace back; leather lace; metal eyelets; leather strap and brass buckle fastening. Heel of hand piece felt lined. Leather bound edges. Larger than No. 10-0; has not patent King Padding. Each, **\$8.00**

Spalding "Perfection" Catchers' Mitt

Patented January 2, 1906; March 30, 1909, and including Fox Patent Padding, Patented February 20, 1912.

No. 7-0. Brown calfskin throughout. Patent combination shaped face, padding of hair felt and Fox Patent Padding Pocket, so additional padding may be inserted at heel. Extra felt padding supplied with each mitt. Patent laced back and thumb; leather lace; strap-and-buckle fastening. Heel of hand-piece felt lined. Leather bound edges. . . . Each, **\$6.00**



No. 7-0

Spalding "Collegiate" Catchers' Mitt

Patented January 2, 1906; March 30, 1909, and including King Patent Padding, Patented June 28, 1910.

No. 6-0. Molded face. Olive-colored leather, perfectly tanned to enable us to produce necessary "pocket" with smooth surface on face. King Patent felt padding, hand stitched, patent laced back and thumb; leather lace; strap-and-buckle fastening. Heel of hand-piece felt lined. Leather bound edges. Each, **\$5.00**

Spalding "League Extra" Catchers' Mitt

Patented Jan. 2, 1906; Sept. 29, 1908; March 30, 1909.

No. 5-0. Molded face. Tanned buff colored leather, patent felt padding; strap-and-buckle fastening at back; reinforced at thumb; patent laced back. Heel of hand-piece felt lined. Leather bound edges. . . . Each, **\$4.00**



No. 5-0

Spalding "League Special" Catchers' Mitt

Patented January 2, 1906; March 30, 1909.

No. 4-0. Molded face. Tanned brown leather; patent felt padding; reinforced and laced at thumb; patent laced back; strap-and-buckle fastening at back. Heel of hand-piece felt lined. Leather bound edges. Each, **\$3.00**

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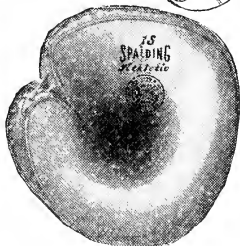


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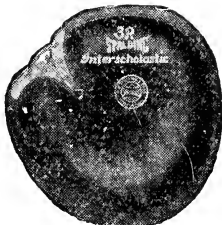


No. 3-O

Showing heavy sole leather
finger protection, which is
the special feature on the
Nos. 3-O and OR Mitts



No. 1S



No. 3R

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Spalding Men's Catchers' Mitts

No. 3-O. "Decker Patent." Brown oak tanned leather throughout; patent laced back, reinforced, laced at thumb. Sole leather finger protection. Each, **\$3.50**

No. OR. "Decker Patent." Black grain leather throughout; reinforced and laced at thumb; patent laced back. Sole leather finger protection. Each, **\$2.50**

No. O. "Interstate." Professional model size. Brown grain leather face, sides and finger piece, pearl grain leather back; padded; reinforced, laced at thumb; patent laced back. Ea., **\$3.00**

No. OA. "Inter-City." Special large size. Brown grain leather face, green leather sides and back; reinforced, laced at thumb; patent laced back. Each, **\$2.50**

No. 1S. "Athletic." Large model. Smoked horse hide face and finger-piece; reinforced and laced at thumb; patent laced back. Special style padding. Each, **\$2.00**

No. 1C. "Back-Stop." Large model. Gray leather face and finger-piece; brown leather side and back; padded; reinforced, laced at thumb; patent laced back. Each, **\$1.50**

No. 1R. "Semi-Pro." Large model. Black grain leather; reinforced, laced at thumb; patent laced back. Special padding. Ea., **\$2.00**

No. 2C. "Foul Tip." Oak tanned leather; padded; reinforced and laced at thumb; back patent full laced. Each, **\$1.00**

No. 2R. "Association." Large model. Black, smooth tanned leather face, back and finger-piece; tan leather sides; padded; reinforced and laced at thumb. Each, **\$1.00**

Spalding Youths' Catchers' Mitts

No. 3R. "Interscholastic." Large size. Black leather face, back, finger-piece; sides of brown leather; reinforced, laced at thumb. Ea., **75c.**

No. 2B. "Youths' League." Junior size. Pearl colored; smooth tanned leather face and finger-piece; back and sides of brown leather; padded; patent laced thumb. Each, **\$1.00**

No. 4. "Public School." Large size. Face, finger-piece and back brown oak tanned leather; padded; reinforced, laced at thumb. Ea., **50c.**

No. 5. "Boys' Delight." Face and finger-piece of brown oak tanned leather; canvas back; laced thumb; well padded. Each, **25c.**

No. 6. "Boys' Choice." Brown oak tanned leather; padded; laced thumb. Each, **25c.**

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Spalding "World Series" Basemen's Mitts

Patented June 24, 1910.

Spalding "Broken-In" Basemen's Mitt

No. **AAX**. Already broken in; ready to put on and play when you buy. Finest buck. King Patent Padding, arranged for insertion of extra padding. Each, **\$5.00**

Professional Models. King Patent Padding

No. **BXP**. Calfskin; leather lacing. Leather strap at thumb. King Patent Padding. Each, **\$4.00**

No. **AXP**. White tanned leather throughout. Leather strap at thumb. King Patent Padding. Each, **\$4.00**

Spalding "League Special" Basemen's Mitt

Patented Feb. 20, 1912

No. **AX**. With Fox Patent Padding pocket, so additional padding may be inserted. Extra felt padding supplied with each mitt. White tanned buckskin face, back and lining; leather lacing all around. Ea., **\$4.00**

Spalding Basemen's Mitts

No. **BXS**. "League Special." Brown calfskin face, back and lining; leather lacing all around. Ea., **\$4.00**

No. **CO**. "Professional." Olive calfskin face, back and lining. Padded; laced all around. Each, **\$3.00**

No. **CX**. "Semi-Pro." Face of tanned buff-color leather, back of firm tanned brown leather, laced all around, padded at wrist and thumb. Each, **\$2.50**

No. **CXR**. "Amateur" (Black.) Black calfskin face, black leather back and lining. Properly padded; laced all around. Each, **\$2.00**

No. **CXS**. "Amateur." Tanned brown grained leather. Correctly padded; laced all around. Ea., **\$2.00**

No. **DX**. "Double Play." Oak tanned leather, padded, laced all around. Each, **\$1.50**

No. **EX**. "League Jr." Black smooth leather, laced all around. Suitably padded. Each, **\$1.00**

No. 1F Spalding "League Extra" Pitchers' and Basemen's Mitt

No. **1F**. Face of white buck, balance of brown calfskin; padded; without hump. Laced all around. Ea., **\$3.50**

Spalding Fielders' Mitts

No. **2MF**. Pliable; best for outfielders. Brown calfskin face; extra full thumb, leather lined. Ea., **\$3.00**

No. **5MF**. Specially tanned olive leather, padded with fine felt; leather lined; full thumb. Ea., **\$2.00**

No. **6MF**. Made of white tanned buckskin; leather lined; large thumb; well padded. Each, **\$1.50**

No. **7MF**. Good quality pearl colored leather; well padded; leather lined. Each, **\$1.00**

No. **8F**. Black tanned leather, padded; leather lined; reinforced. laced at thumb. Each, **\$1.00**

No. **9F**. Boys' mitt. Oak tanned smooth leather, padded; reinforced and laced at thumb. Each, **50c.**

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Spalding "Broken-In" Infielders' Glove

No. SXL. "Broken-In" style. Professional model. Patented March 10, 1906, June 19, 1910. Specially prepared leather. Needs no breaking in, simply slip it on and start playing. Full leather lined. Weltd seams. Each, \$5.00

Spalding "World Series" Infielders' Gloves

Leather Lined. Weltd Seams.

No. BB1. Professional model. King Patent Padding. Patented March 10, 1906, June 28, 1910. Finest quality buckskin. Worn by some of the most successful National and American League infielders. Most popular style ever put out. Each, \$4.00

No. AA1. For professional players. Finest buckskin. Regular padding, very little, but in right place. \$4.00

The Spalding "Leaguer" Glove

No. SS. Designed by one of the greatest infielders that ever played base ball. Might call it a special "Shortstop" glove, although it is an all-around style and is equally suitable for any infield player. Best quality buckskin, weltd seams and leather lined throughout. Ea., \$4.00

Spalding Infielders' Gloves

No. PXL. "Professional." Buckskin in this glove is the finest obtainable. Heavily padded around edges and little finger. Extra long to protect wrist. Leather lined throughout. Weltd seams. Each, \$3.50

No. RXL. "League Extra." Black calfskin. Highest quality throughout. Design similar to No. PXL. Full leather lined. Weltd seams. Each, \$3.50

No. PX. "Professional." Finest buckskin, same as in our No. PXL. Padded with felt. Weltd seams. Ea., \$3.00

No. XLW. "League Special." Tanned calfskin. Padded with felt. Extra long to protect wrist. Highest quality workmanship. Full leather lined. Weltd seams. Ea., \$3.00

No. 2W. "Minor League." Smoked horse hide. Professional model, full leather lined; King Patent Padding, as in Nos. SXL and BB1. Weltd seams. Each, \$3.00

No. 2XR. "Inter-City." Professional style, with padded little finger, extra large thumb; weltd seams. Good quality black calf, leather lined throughout. Each, \$2.50

No. 2Y. "International." Smoked horse hide; professional style, with specially padded little finger, extra large thumb, weltd seams. Full leather lined. Ea., \$2.50

No. PBL. "Professional Jr." Youths' Professional style. Selected velvet tanned buckskin. Same as No. PXL men's. Leather lined throughout. Weltd seams. Each, \$2.50

No. 3X. "Semi-Pro." Good quality gray buck tanned leather. Large model. Correctly padded; weltd seams. Leather lined throughout. Each, \$2.00

No. 2YA. "Either Hand." For right or left hand, fitting either equally well. Special quality smoked horse hide; weltd seams. Leather lined throughout. Ea., \$2.50

Above Gloves are made regularly with Web of Leather between Thumb and First Finger, which can be cut out very easily if not required. All Spalding Infielders' Gloves are made with our diverted seam (Patented March 10, 1908) between fingers, adding considerably to durability of the gloves.

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No. SXL



No. SS



No. 2W



No. 2YA

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Spalding Infielders' Gloves



No. 3XR



No. XLA



No. 10



No. 16

- No. 3XR. "Amateur." Good quality black tanned leather, correctly padded, and extra large thumb; welted seams. Leather lined throughout. . . . Each, \$2.00
- No. 4X. "Association." Good quality brown tanned leather, nicely padded; leather lined throughout, with inside hump; welted seams. Good value. Each, \$2.00
- No. 11. "Match." Professional style glove; special tanned olive colored leather throughout; welted seams; correctly padded; full leather lined. . . . Each, \$1.50
- No. XL. "Club Special." Made of special white tanned leather, correctly padded on professional model; welted seams; leather lined. . . . Each, \$1.50
- No. XLA. "Either Hand." For right or left hand. Special white tanned leather, correctly padded; welted seams; leather lined. . . . Each, \$1.50
- No. ML. "Diamond." Special model, very popular. Smoked sheepskin, padded; full leather lined. Ea., \$1.50
- No. XS. "Practice." White velvet tanned leather; welted seams; inside hump; full leather lined. Each, \$1.25
- No. 15. "Regulation." Men's size. Brown tanned leather, correctly padded; palm leather lined. Ea., \$1.00
- No. 15R. "Regulation." Men's size. Black tanned leather, padded; inside hump; palm leather lined. Each, \$1.00
- No. 10. "Mascot." Men's size. Olive tanned leather, padded; popular model; welted seams; palm leather lined. . . . Each, \$1.00
- No. 12. "Public School." Full size. White chrome tanned leather, correctly padded; inside hump; palm leather lined. . . . Each, 75c.
- No. XB. "Boys' Special" Boys' Professional Style; good quality special tanned white leather, welted seams; leather lined throughout. . . . Each, \$1.00
- No. 12R. "League Jr." Full size. Black smooth tanned leather, lightly padded, but extra long; palm leather lined; welted seams; inside hump. Each, 75c.
- No. 16. "Junior." Full size; white chrome tanned leather, lightly padded, but extra long; palm leather lined. . . . Each, 50c.
- No. 16W. "Star." Full size; white chrome tanned leather, welted seams; correctly padded; palm leather lined. . . . Each, 50c.
- No. 17. "Youths." Good size, special brown smooth tanned leather, nicely padded; inside hump, palm leather lined. . . . Each, 50c.
- No. 14. "Boys' Amateur." Youths' professional style. Special tanned white leather correctly padded and inside hump; palm leather lined. . . . Each, 50c.
- No. 18. "Boys' Own." Oak tanned leather, padded; with inside hump; palm leather lined. . . . Each, 25c.
- No. 20. "Boys' Favorite." Oak tanned leather, properly padded; palm leather lined. . . . Each, 25c.

Above Gloves are made regularly with Web of Leather between Thumb and First Finger, which can be cut out very easily if not required. All Spalding Infielders' Gloves are made with our diverted seam (Patented March 10, 1908) between fingers, adding considerably to durability of the gloves.

All Styles Made in Rights and Lefts. When Ordering for Left Handed Players Specify "Full Right." Spalding Complete Catalogue of Athletic Goods Mailed Free.

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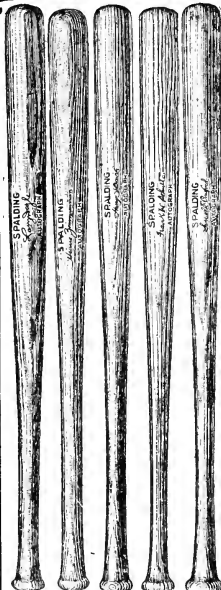
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Spalding "Players" Autograph Bats

No. 100. We have obtained permission from prominent National and American League players to include in our line duplicates of bats they are actually using and which we supply them with, and these "Players' Autograph" Bats, bearing signature of player in each case, represent their playing bats in every detail. Finest air dried second growth straight grained white ash, cut from upland timber, possessing greater resiliency, density, strength and driving qualities than that of any other wood. The special oil finish on these bats hardens with age and increases the resiliency and driving power of the bat. Each, \$1.00

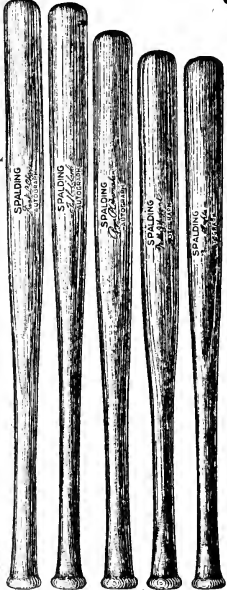
Langtry **AUTOGRAPH MODEL**
Largest and heaviest bat (except Meyers special model) used by any professional ball player. Weights from 51 to 55 ounces. Length 35 in.

Wesley Zimmerman **AUTOGRAPH MODEL**
One of the best all around models ever produced. Medium small handle and well distributed striking surface. Equally suitable for the full swing and for the choke style of batting. Weights from 40 to 45 ounces. Length 34 inches.

Harry Wilson **AUTOGRAPH MODEL**
Well balanced, comparatively light weight, with sufficient wood to give splendid driving power. Weights from 36 to 40 ounces. Length 34½ in.

Frank M. Schulte **AUTOGRAPH MODEL**
Very small handle, and balanced so that with a full swing, terrific driving power results. Weights from 37 to 41 ounces. Length 35 inches.

Samuel B. Crawford **AUTOGRAPH MODEL**
Splendid model, comparatively small handle, well balanced. Weights from 40 to 44 oz. Length 35 in.



Frank R. Chance **AUTOGRAPH MODEL**
Extra large heavy bat with thick handle. Weights from 44 to 48 ounces. Length 35 inches.

Earl Clark **AUTOGRAPH MODEL**
Different model from that formerly used by Clarke, improved in balance, model and length. Weights from 39 to 43 ounces. Length 34½ inches.

Agnes J. Anderson **AUTOGRAPH MODEL**
Short bat, large handle, well rounded end. Weights from 40 to 44 ounces. Length 32½ in.

Melley J. Huggins **AUTOGRAPH MODEL**
Short bat, small handle, but body quite thick. Weights from 38 to 42 ounces. Length 32 inches.

Norman Elmyfield **AUTOGRAPH MODEL**
The smallest, shortest and lightest bat used by any professional player. Specially adapted to small or light men. Weights from 35 to 39 ounces. Length 31 inches.

In stock in all Spalding stores in models listed on this page. Give name of player when ordering.

Can also supply on special orders Donlin, Oakes, Keeler and Evers Models.

Spalding bats improve with age if properly cared for. Bats made specially to order should not be used for at least thirty (30) days after they are finished, to give ample time for the oiled finish to thoroughly harden. Players always should have two or more bats in reserve.

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SPALDING SPECIAL MODEL BATS

For over thirty years we have been turning out special model bats to suit the leading players of the prominent professional leagues, and our records will show hundreds of different bats made in accordance with the ideas of individual players, many of whom have been league record makers. "Chief" Meyers writes:

I have found your bats to be the very best bats obtainable anywhere and in every respect satisfactory. It is a pleasure to give you permission to use my name on your Autograph Bats, applying same to my personal model, which permission is hereby granted.

(Signed) *JT Meyers* New York "Giants."

We can supply, on special orders, Special Model Bats, same as made for the following most famous batsmen on the National League and American League teams:

BAKER, Philadelphia, American League Model B
CALLAHAN, Chicago, American League Model C
DEVORE, New York, National League Model D
FLETCHER, New York, National League Model F
HERZOG, New York, National League Model H
LUDERUS, Philadelphia, National League Model L

MEYERS, New York, National League Model M
OLDRIE, Philadelphia, American League Model O
PASKERT, Philadelphia, National League Model P
SPEAKER, Boston, American League Model S
THOMAS, Philadelphia, American League Model T
WHEAT, Brooklyn, National League Model W

The originals from which we have turned Spalding Special Model Bats for players named we hold at our bat factory, making duplicates on special order only. These Spalding Special Model Bats do not bear the players' autographs.

Spalding Special Model Bats, Professional Oil Finish. Each, \$1.00

WE REQUIRE AT LEAST TWO WEEKS' TIME FOR THE EXECUTION OF SPECIAL BAT ORDERS.

SPALDING "ALL STAR" MODEL BATS

No. 100S. We have made up six what might be called "composite" models, combining the features of several in one bat, and we offer in these "All Star" Bats a line which possesses the most desirable features for amateurs or professionals. Timber same as in the Spalding "Players' Autograph" Bats. Each, \$1.00
Furnished in six models of various lengths and weights. Mention Model Number when Ordering.

SPALDING BROWN OIL-TEMPERED BATS

No. 100D. Same quality as our "Players' Autograph" and "All Star" Models. Furnished in a most popular assortment. Special preparation used on this grade is similar to that which many professional players use. Each, \$1.00

SPALDING PROFESSIONAL OIL FINISH BATS

No. 100P. This line is the result of exhaustive experiments and tests conducted in our bat factory. Timber same as "Players' Autograph" and "All Star." Ea. \$1.00
Furnished in twelve models of various lengths and weights. Mention Model Number when Ordering.

SPALDING GOLD MEDAL NATURAL FINISH BATS

No. 100G. Timber is same as we use in the "Players' Autograph," the "All-Star," and the "Professional Oil Finish" bats. Each, \$1.00
Furnished in twelve models of various lengths and weights. Mention Model Number when Ordering.

Spalding bats improve with age if properly cared for. Bats made specially to order should not be used for at least thirty (30) days after they are finished, to give ample time for the oiled finish to thoroughly harden. Players should make it a rule to have two or more bats in reserve at all times.

SPALDING TRADE-MARK BATS

No. 75. Record. From the most popular models, light antique finish. One dozen in crate (lengths, 30 to 35 inches; weights 36 to 42 ounces). Each, 75c.

No. 50M. Mushroom. Plain, special finish. This is a fine all-around bat. Each,

No. F. Fungo. Hardwood, 33 in. long, thin model. Professional oil finish. Each, \$1.00

No. 50W. Fungo. Willow, light weight, full size bat, plain handle. Each, 50c.

No. 50T. Men's Taped League, ash, extra quality, special finish. Each, 50c.

No. 50. Men's League, ash, plain handle. 50c.

No. 25. Men's City League, plain handle. 25c.

No. 50B. Spalding Junior Special finish. Specially selected models. Lengths and weights proper for younger players. Ea., 50c.

No. 25B. Junior League, plain, extra quality ash, spotted burning. Ea., 25c.

No. 10B. Boys' League, good ash, varnished. Ea.,

HOLD BAT PROPERLY AND STRIKE THE BALL WITH THE GRAIN.

DON'T BLAME THE MAKER FOR A BREAK WHICH OCCURS THROUGH ABUSE OR IMPROPER USE.

For Lengths and Weights of Bats listed on this page, see Spalding 1913 Spring and Summer Catalogue.

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No. 10-OW



No. 8-0



No. 4-0



No. 0-P



No. 0-X



No. B.

Spalding "World Series" Open Vision Special Welded Frame Mask

PATENTS APPLIED FOR

No. 10-OW. Heavily padded; special welded frame. Has the best features of mask manufacture that have come to us during the many years since we put out the first really practical base ball catchers' mask. Weight is as light as consistent with absolute safety; padding conforms to the face with comfort. Each, **\$5.00**

Spalding Open Vision Specially Soldered Frame Masks

PATENTS APPLIED FOR

No. 8-0. Heavily padded, soldered and reinforced frame of special steel wire, heavy black finish. Reinforced with hard solder at joining points. This feature of maximum strength, together with our patented open vision, has the endorsement of the greatest catchers in the National and American Leagues. Each, **\$5.00**

No. 9-0. Lightly padded, but otherwise similar in construction to our No. 8-0. Some catchers prefer the light padding that we use in our No. 9-0 style to the heavy padding with extra forehead pad, as in the No. 8-0. . . . Each, **\$5.00**

Spalding "Special Soldered" Mask

No. 6-0. Each crossing of the wires heavily soldered. Extra heavy wire frame, black finished; improved padding on sides, special forehead pad and molded leather chin-piece; elastic head-band and detachable cloth sun-shade. . . . Each, **\$4.00**

Spalding Open Vision Umpires' Mask

No. 5-0. Open vision frame. Has neck protecting attachment and a special ear protection; nicely padded. Safest and most convenient. . . . Each, **\$5.00**

Spalding "Sun Protecting" Mask

No. 4-0. Patent molded leather sun-shade, protecting eyes without obstructing view. Heavy steel wire, black finish. Padded leather chin-strap, improved design; hair-filled pads, including forehead pad, special elastic head-band. Each, **\$4.00**

Spalding "Neck Protecting" Mask

No. 3-0. Neck protecting arrangement affords positive protection. Finest heavy steel wire, black finish; hair-filled pads, special elastic head-strap. Each, **\$3.50**

Spalding "Semi-Pro" League Mask

No. 0-P. Black annealed steel wire. Continuous side pads, leather covered, hair-filled; forehead pad; leather chin-strap; elastic head-band. Each, **\$2.50**

Spalding "Regulation League" Masks

No. 2-0. Black annealed steel wire. Hair-filled padding of improved design, including forehead pad, molded leather chin-strap; elastic head-band. Ea., **\$2.00**

No. 0-X. Men's. Heavy annealed steel wire, finished in black. Improved leather covered pads, including forehead pad, molded leather chin-strap. Ea., **\$1.50**

No. OXB. Best youths' mask. Black finish, soft annealed steel wire, similar quality throughout to No. OX. . . . Each, **\$1.50**

No. A. Men's. Black enameled steel wire, leather covered pads, forehead pad and molded chin-strap. . . . Each, **\$1.00**

No. B. Youths'. Black enameled steel wire, similar in quality throughout to No. A, but smaller in size. . . . Each, **\$1.00**

No. C. Black enameled; pads covered with leather, wide elastic head-strap, leather strap-and-buckle. . . . Each, **50c.**

No. D. Black enameled; smaller than No. C; substantial for boys. . . . Each, **25c.**

Spalding Complete Catalogue of Athletic Goods Mailed Free.

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SPALDING BASE BALL UNIFORMS

Complete set of sample cards, showing swatches of various colors and qualities of material that we actually furnish in our Base Ball Uniforms, will be mailed on application to any team, together with measurement blank and full instructions for measuring players for uniforms.

Spalding "World Series" Uniform No. O.	Complete, \$15.00	
Net price to clubs ordering for <i>Entire Team</i> .	Suit,	\$12.50
Spalding "League" Uniform No. 1-T.	Complete, \$12.50	
Net price to clubs ordering for <i>Entire Team</i> .	Suit,	10.00
Interscholastic Uniform No. 2.	Complete, \$9.00	
Net price to clubs ordering for <i>Entire Team</i> .	Suit,	7.50
Minor League Uniform No. M.	Complete, \$9.00	
Net price to clubs ordering for <i>Entire Team</i> .	Suit,	7.50
City League Uniform No. P.	Complete, \$7.50	
Net Price to clubs ordering for <i>Entire Team</i> .	Suit,	6.00
Club Special Uniform No. 3.	Complete, \$6.00	
Net price to clubs ordering for <i>Entire Team</i> .	Suit,	5.00
Amateur Special Uniform No. 4.	Complete, \$4.00	
Net price to clubs ordering for <i>Entire Team</i> .	Suit,	3.50
Spalding Junior Uniform No. 5.	Complete, \$3.00	
Net price to clubs ordering <i>nine or more uniforms</i> .	Suit,	2.50
Spalding Youths' Uniform No. 6.	Very well made of good quality Gray material.	1.00
	Complete,	

ABOVE UNIFORMS CONSIST OF SHIRT, PANTS, CAP, BELT AND STOCKINGS.

SPALDING BASE BALL SHOES



Lightest Base Ball
Shoes ever made.

No. FW. "Featherweight." Kangaroo uppers, white oak leather soles; hand sewed, strictly bench made. Has special edge and vamp protector (Patent applied for), which takes the place of ordinary pitchers' toe plates. Leather laces. Per pair, \$7.50

Sizes and Weights of Spalding "Featherweight"
No. FW Base Ball Shoes

Size of Shoes.	5	6	7	8	9
Weight, per pair.	18 oz.	18 1/2 oz.	19 oz.	20 oz.	21 oz.

Owing to the lightness and fineness of this shoe, it is suitable only for the fastest players, but as a light weight durable shoe for general use we recommend No. 30-S.

No. 30-S. "Sprinting." Kangaroo leather uppers, white oak leather soles. Built on our famous running shoe last. Strongly made, light in weight. Hand sewed and strictly bench made. Leather laces. Per pair, \$7.00

No. 0. "Club Special." Selected satin calfskin. High point carefully tempered carbon steel plates hand riveted to heels and soles. Per pair, \$5.00

No. 0S. Same as No. 0, but with sprinting style flexible soles. " 5.00

No. 35. "Amateur Special." Leather, machine sewed. High point tempered carbon steel plates hand riveted to heels and soles. Pair, \$3.50 ★ \$39.00 Doz.

No. 37. "Junior." Leather, regular base ball shoe last. Plates hand riveted to heels and soles. Excellent for money, but *not guaranteed*. Pair, \$2.50 ★ \$27.00 Doz.

Juvenile Base Ball Shoes

No. 38. Made on special boys' size lasts. Good quality material throughout and steel plates. Furnished in boys' sizes, 12 to 5, inclusive, only. Per pair, \$2.00

Prices printed in italics opposite items marked with ★ quoted on orders for one-half dozen or more. Quantity prices NOT allowed on items NOT marked with ★

SPECIAL NOTICE. Keep the uppers and soles soft by applying Spalding Waterproof Oil. It will greatly add to wear of shoes. Can 25 Cents.

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BOOKS FOR ATHLETES

SPALDING
"RED COVER" SERIES
No. 17R.

OLYMPIC GAMES

Edited by J. E. Sullivan, American Commissioner to the Olympic Games, Stockholm, Sweden, 1912. The only book that contains all the records made in Sweden, with winners at previous Olympiads and best Olympic records; list of members of the American team; how the team trained on the Finland, which was chartered especially to convey the athletes, and incidents of the trip; ceremonies at the opening, and other interesting accounts. Profusely illustrated with scenes at Olympic Games and pictures of prominent competitors.

PRICE 25 CENTS.



SPALDING
"RED COVER" SERIES
No. 1R.

ATHLETIC ALMANAC

Edited by J. E. Sullivan, Secretary-Treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States. Spalding's Official Athletic Almanac is the only publication that contains all authentic amateur records in track and field events, swimming and skating; collegiate records; dual meets; the year in athletics; All America selections; British and Continental records; comparative records of American and British performances, and a great deal of other interesting data. Illustrated with numerous pictures of leading athletes in action.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

CATALOGUE

1913



IT'S A SPALDING

New Things in Base Ball for 1913

If you want to know what is new in Base Ball equipment for this year—new bats, new mitts, new gloves, new masks, the latest in uniforms and shoes—send your name and address to the nearest Spalding store (see list on inside front cover) and you will receive a copy of the new Spalding catalogue free by return mail. It also contains group pictures of the world champions, the Boston Red Sox; the National League champions, the New York Giants, and action pictures of prominent players and world series scenes; also the latest in lawn tennis, golf and all spring and summer sports.

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Spalding Roll Collar Sweaters

The Nos. AA, A and B Sweaters, listed below, are made of special quality worsted, exceedingly soft and pleasant to wear. For straight athletic wear there is no garment more useful than these regular roll collar sweaters which we have been making in our factories for over twenty-five years. Full fashioned to body and arms and put together by hand, not simply stitched up on a machine, as are the majority of garments sold as regular made goods. All made with 9-inch roll collars. Sizes: 28 to 44 inches.



No. AA

than in No. AA. Carried in stock in Gray or White only. See list below of colors supplied on special orders. Roll collar.
Each, \$6.00 ★ \$66.00 Doz.

No. AA. The proper style for use after heavy exercise, inducing copious perspiration, for reducing weight or getting into condition for athletic contests. Particularly suitable also for Foot Ball and Skating. Heaviest sweater made. Carried in stock in White or Gray only. See list below of colors supplied on special orders.

Each, \$8.00
★ \$84.00 Doz.

No. A. "Intercollegiate." Special weight worsted, lighter



No. B. Heavy weight, but lighter worsted than in No. A. Carried in stock in Gray or White only. See list below of colors supplied on special orders. Roll collar. . . Each, \$5.00 ★ \$54.00 Doz.

SHAKER SWEATER

No. 3. Good quality all wool sweater, Shaker knit, well made throughout. Sizes: 30 to 44 inches. Standard weight, slightly lighter than No. B. Carried in stock in Gray or White only. See list below of colors supplied on special orders. Roll collar. Each, \$4.00 ★ \$45.00 Doz.

We allow four inches for stretch in all our sweaters, and sizes are marked accordingly. It is suggested, however, that for very heavy men a size about two inches larger than coat measurement be ordered to insure a comfortable fit.

PLAIN COLORS—Sweaters on this page are supplied in any of the colors designated, at regular prices. Other colors to order only in any quality, 50c. each garment extra.

SPECIAL ORDERS—In addition to stock colors mentioned, we also supply any of the sweaters listed on this page, without extra charge, on special orders only, not carried in stock, in any of the following colors: BLACK, CARDINAL, SEAL BROWN, MAROON, NAVY, DARK GREEN, SCARLET, COLUMBIA BLUE.

N. B.—We designate three shades which are sometimes called RED. They are Scarlet, Cardinal, Maroon. Where RED is specified on order, we supply Cardinal.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Solid color sweaters with one color body and another color (not striped) collar and cuffs furnished in any of the colors noted, on special order, at no extra charge.

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SPALDING COAT JERSEYS

No. 10C. Worsted, same grade as No. 10P Plain (listed on Page 100). Solid stock colors (not striped), or one solid stock color body and sleeves with different stock color solid trimming (not striped) on cuffs, collar and front edging. Pearl buttons. Each, \$3.50 ★ \$39.00 Doz.

SPALDING STRIPED JERSEYS

Following sizes carried in stock regularly in all qualities: 28 to 44 inch chest. Other sizes at an advanced price.

We allow two inches for stretch in all our Jerseys, and sizes are marked accordingly. It is suggested, however, that for very heavy men a size about two inches larger than coat measurement be ordered to insure a comfortable fit.



No. 10C

No. 10PX. Special quality worsted, fashioned; solid stock color body, with stock color striped sleeves, usually alternating two inches of same color as body, with narrow stripes of any other stock color. Colors as noted. . . . Each, \$3.25 ★ \$33.00 Doz.

No. 12PX. Good quality worsted; solid color body, striped sleeves, usually alternating two inches of same color as body, narrow stripes of some other color. Colors as noted. Each, \$2.75 ★ \$30.00 Doz.

No. 12PW. Good quality worsted; solid stock color body and sleeves, 6 in. stock color stripe around body. Colors as noted. Each, \$2.75 ★ \$30.00 Doz.

STOCK COLORS of Nos. 10PX, 12PX and 12PW Jerseys
BLACK AND ORANGE
NAVY AND WHITE
BLACK AND SCARLET
ROYAL BLUE AND WHITE
COLUMBIA BLUE AND WHITE
SCARLET AND WHITE
MAROON AND WHITE

Second color mentioned is for body stripe or for stripes on sleeves. Other colors than as noted above to order only, not more than two colors in any garment, 50c. each extra.

SPALDING COTTON JERSEYS

No. 6. Cotton, good quality, fashioned, roll collar, full length sleeves. Colors: Black, Navy Blue, Gray, and Maroon only. . . . Each, \$1.00 ★ \$10.80 Doz.

No. 6X. Cotton, as No. 6, but with striped sleeves in following combinations only: Navy with White or Red Stripe; Black with Orange or Red Stripe; Maroon with White Stripe. Ea., \$1.25 ★ \$13.20 Doz.

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

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Nos. 10PX and 12PX



No. 12PW

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Spalding' Gold Medal Rackets

Patented January 3, 1905; June 12, 1906.

THE success we have met with in putting out this racket accompanied by the broadest guarantee ever given on an article of this kind is the best evidence as to the truth of our assertions regarding the great care which we exercise in watching every detail of its manufacture. The racket is sold upon its own reputation and the Spalding Guarantee is your assurance of satisfaction.

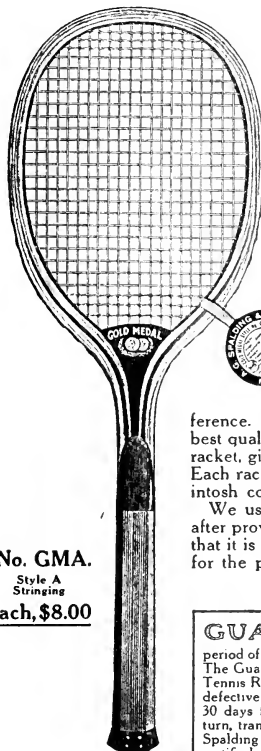
The difference between Styles A and B is in the additional strings reinforcing the central portion of the latter. Handles 5, 5½ and 5¾ inches in circumference. Stringing of clearest and absolutely best quality lambs' gut. Tag attached to each racket, giving particulars of special inspection. Each racket enclosed in special quality mackintosh cover.

We use a dogwood insertion in shoulders, after proving to our satisfaction, by experience, that it is far superior to cane or other material for the purpose.

No. GMA.

Style A
Stringing

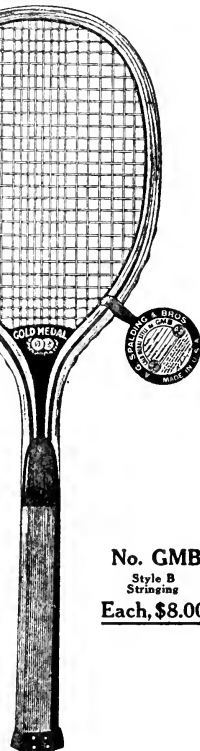
Each, \$8.00



STYLE
A

GUARANTEE

We guarantee Lawn Tennis Rackets for a period of 30 days from date of purchase by the user. The Guarantee Tag attached to each Spalding Lawn Tennis Racket reads as follows: If this Racket proves defective in workmanship or material within 30 days from date of purchase, please return, transportation charges prepaid, to any Spalding Store, and the defect will be rectified. Imperfectly strung Rackets will be restrung, and in the event of a broken frame due to workmanship or defective material, the Racket will be replaced. Notice.—This Guarantee does not apply to Rackets weighing less than 13 ounces.



STYLE
B

No. GMB.

Style B
Stringing

Each, \$8.00

We urge that at the conclusion of play this Racket be rubbed dry, and when not in use be covered with a Waterproof Cover, placed in a Racket Press, and the gut occasionally gone over with Spalding Tennis Gut Preservative. **KEEP YOUR RACKET IN A DRY PLACE, otherwise the Guarantee is void.**

PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO
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ADDRESSED TO US

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.
STORES IN ALL LARGE CITIES

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TRADE-MARK

GUARANTEES
QUALITY

SPALDING Championship Tennis Ball

PERFECT INFLATION

PERFECT COVERING

PERFECT SEWING

ON the record made by the Spalding Championship Tennis Ball so far we are willing to base our claims for superiority, and wherever the ball is used, either in a tournament or regular play, we are certain our judgment will be confirmed. Absolutely best in every particular of manufacture and made by people who have been in our employ, many of them, for twenty years and over, we place the Spalding Championship Tennis Ball before the most critical clientele in the athletic world with perfect confidence that it will give absolute satisfaction.

No. 00. Per dozen, \$5.00

Three balls only. . . . 1.25

One or two balls. Each, .45



Wright & Ditson Championship

No. 5. So well known that comment as to its qualities is unnecessary. Per doz., \$5.50

On orders for NOT less than 1 gross. . . Per gross, \$60.00

Tournament

No. 0. In the manufacture of the Spalding Championship Ball only those which are absolutely perfect in every particular

are allowed to pass, and the "culls" or "throw-outs" are stamped simply Tournament and do not bear the Spalding Trade-Mark. These balls will answer for practice or for children's use, but should not be used for match play. Per dozen, \$3.00. Each, 25c.



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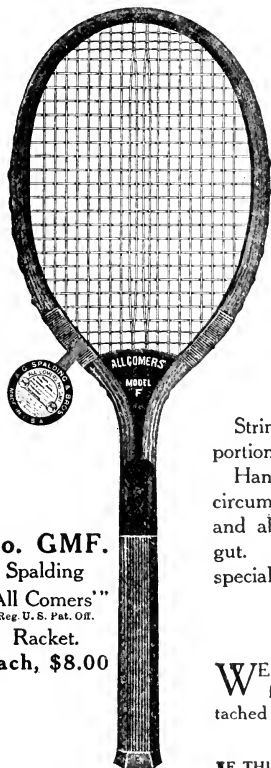
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QUALITY

SPALDING

"All Comers'" No. GMF Racket

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. Feb. 20, 1912

Patented March 6, 1900;
January 3, 1905; June 12, 1906



THIS racket is built for hard continuous play, and every detail of its construction has been passed upon by six different players of National reputation who know what is needed in a really dependable racket for tournament use.

New model, with large frame. Walnut throat piece. The shoulders wrapped with gut for special reinforcement.

Stringing is double in the central portion in the popular expert style.

Handles 5, 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ and 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches in circumference. Stringing of clearest and absolutely best quality lambs' gut. Each racket enclosed in a special quality mackintosh cover.



MAURICE McLOUGHLIN
Winner of All Comers'
Tournament at Newport, 1911
National Champion, 1912

No. GMF.

Spalding

"All Comers'"

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Racket.

Each, \$8.00

GUARANTEE

WE guarantee Lawn Tennis Rackets for a period of thirty days from date of purchase by the user. The Guarantee Tag attached to each Spalding Lawn Tennis Racket reads as follows:

IF THIS Racket proves defective in workmanship or material within 30 days from date of purchase, please return, transportation charges prepaid, to any Spalding Store, and the defect will be rectified. Imperfectly strung Rackets will be restrung, and in the event of a broken frame due to workmanship or defective material, the Racket will be replaced.



WE urge that at the conclusion of play this Racket be rubbed dry, and when not in use be covered with a Waterproof Cover, placed in a Racket Press, and the gut occasionally gone over with Spalding Gut Preservative.

KEEP YOUR RACKET
IN A DRY PLACE.

otherwise the Guarantee is void.

NOTICE.—This Guarantee does not apply to Rackets weighing less than 13 ounces.

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Mike Murphy "Rub-In" Athletic Liniment

THIS PREPARATION is the same as has been used by Mike Murphy, the famous athletic trainer, in conditioning the Yale, University of Pennsylvania and other college teams which have been under his charge. He is famous for the perfect condition in which he brings his athletes into a contest, and the ingredients and proper preparation of his "Rub-In" Liniment has been a closely guarded secret. He has finally turned the formula over to A. G. Spalding & Bros. with perfect confidence that the proper materials will always be used in preparing the liniment and that no considerations will induce us to cheapen it in any way.



Large bottles. Each, 50c.

Small bottles. Each, 25c.

Spalding Elastic Bandages

Spalding Shoulder Bandage

Give circumference around arm and chest. Mention for which shoulder required.

No. 101. Cotton thread. Each, \$3.50

No. 101A. Silk thread. Each, \$5.00

Wrist Bandage

Give circumference around smallest part of wrist, and state if for light or strong pressure.

No. 106. Cotton thread. Each, 50c.

No. 106A. Silk thread. " 75c.

Spalding Ankle Bandage

Give circumference around ankle and over instep; state if light or strong pressure is desired.

No. 105. Cotton thread. Each, \$1.00

No. 105A. Silk thread. Each, \$2.00

Spalding Elastic Bandage

Composed of threads of rubber completely covered. The pressure can be applied wherever necessary. To fasten insert end under last fold.

No. 30. Width 3 in., 5 yds. long (stretched). Each, 60c.

No. 25. Width 2½ in., 5 yds. long (stretched). " 50c.

Spalding Knee Cap Bandage

Give circumference below knee, at knee and just above knee, and state if light or strong pressure is desired.

No. 104. Cotton thread. Each, \$1.00

No. 104A. Silk thread. Each, \$2.00

Elbow Bandage

Give circumference above and below elbow and state if for light or strong pressure.

No. 102. Cotton thread. Each, \$1.00

No. 102A. Silk thread. Each, \$2.00

Spalding Elastic Belt

Our elastic foot ball belt stretches with the length of the body and may be attached to jacket and pants, thus forming one continuous suit. By closely fitting the body, the opposing player has less chance of tackling. Allows perfect freedom in all positions.

No. 1. Width 6 inches. Each, \$1.50



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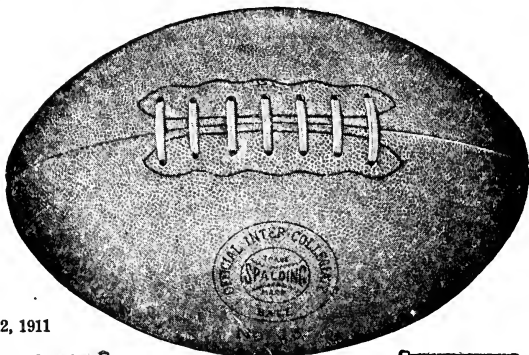
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The Spalding Official Intercollegiate Foot Ball



Pat. Sept 12, 1911

No. J5 . . . Complete, \$5.00

This is the ONLY OFFICIAL
COLLEGE FOOT BALL,
and is used in every important
match played in this country.

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY
IF SEAL OF BOX IS
UNBROKEN

Each ball complete in sealed
box, including leather case,
guaranteed pure Para rubber
bladder (not compounded),
inflator, lacing needle
and rawhide lace.

WE GUARANTEE every J5 Spalding Foot Ball to be perfect in material and workmanship and correct in shape and size when inspected at our factory. If any defect is discovered during the first game in which it is used, or during the first day's practice use, and if returned at once, we will replace same under this guarantee. We do not guarantee against ordinary wear nor against defect in shape or size that is not discovered immediately after the first day's use. ¶ Owing to the superb quality of every Spalding Foot Ball, our customers have grown to expect a season's use of one ball, and at times make unreasonable claims under our guarantee which we will not allow.

A. G. Spalding & Bros

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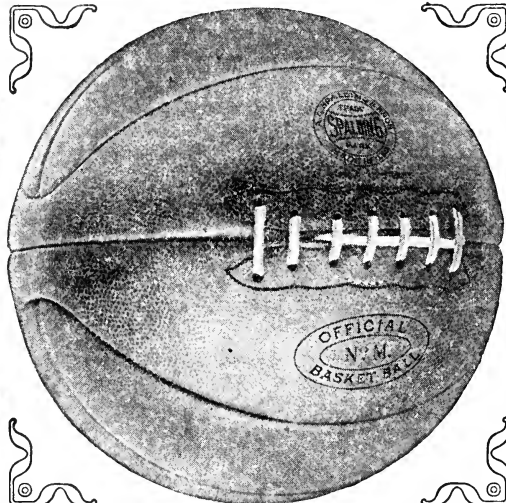
The Spalding Official Basket Ball

**THE ONLY
OFFICIAL
BASKET BALL**

WE GUARANTEE
this ball to be perfect in material and workmanship and correct in shape and size when inspected at our factory. If any defect is discovered during the first game in which it is used, or during the first day's practice use, and, if returned at once, we will replace same under this guarantee. We do not guarantee against ordinary wear nor against defect in shape or size that is not discovered immediately after the first day's use.

Owing to the superb quality of our No. M Basket Ball, our customers have grown to expect a season's use of one ball, and at times make unreasonable claims under our guarantee, which we will not allow.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.



OFFICIALLY ADOPTED AND STANDARD. The cover is made in four sections, with capless ends, and of the finest and most carefully selected pebble grain English leather. We take the entire output of this superior grade of leather from the English tanners, and in the Official Basket Ball use the choicest parts of each hide. Extra heavy bladder made especially for this ball of extra quality pure Para rubber (not compounded). Each ball packed complete, in sealed box, with rawhide lace and lacing needle, and guaranteed perfect in every detail. To provide that all official contests may be held under absolutely fair and uniform conditions, it is stipulated that this ball must be used in all match games of either men's or women's teams.

No. M. Spalding "Official" Basket Ball. Each, \$6.00

Extract from Men's Official Rule Book

RULE II—BALL.

SEC. 3. The ball made by A. G. Spalding & Bros. shall be the official ball. Official balls will be stamped as herewith, and will be in sealed boxes.

SEC. 4. The official ball must be used in all match games.



Extract from

Official Collegiate Rule Book

The Spalding Official Basket Ball No. M is the official ball of the Intercollegiate Basket Ball Association, and must be used in all match games.



Extract from Women's Official Rule Book

RULE II—BALL.

SEC. 3. The ball made by A. G. Spalding & Bros. shall be the official ball. Official balls will be stamped as herewith, and will be in sealed boxes.

SEC. 4. The official ball must be used in all match games.



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QUALITY

SPALDING OLYMPIC CHAMPIONSHIP SHOES



No. 14V



All of these shoes are hand made. Finest kangaroo leather uppers and best white oak leather soles. They are the same style shoes that we supplied to the American athletes who were so successful at the last Olympic Games, and they are worn in competition by all prominent athletes in this country.

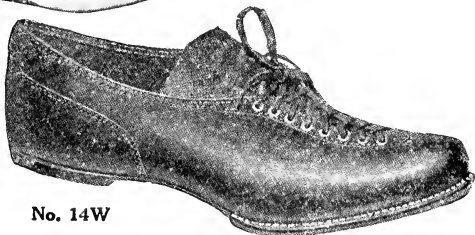
Spalding "Olympic Championship" Pole Vaulting Shoe

No. 14V. High cut; special last. Style supplied to record holders for pole vaulting. Hand made steel spikes in sole. One spike in heel. Made to order only. Not carried in stock.

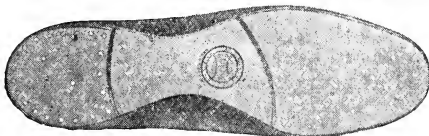
Per pair, \$6.00

Spalding "Olympic Championship" Walking Shoe

No. 14W. For competition and match races. This style shoe is used by all champion walkers. Per pair, \$5.00



No. 14W



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SPALDING OLYMPIC CHAMPIONSHIP SHOES



No. 2-0



All of these shoes are hand made. Finest kangaroo leather uppers and best white oak leather soles. They are the same style shoes that we supplied to the American athletes who were so successful at the last Olympic Games, and they are worn in competition by all prominent athletes in this country.

Spalding "Olympic Championship" Sprint Running Shoe

No. 2-0. Extremely light and glove fitting. Hand made steel spikes firmly riveted on. This shoe is worn by all champions in sprint and short distance races.

Per pair, \$6.00

Spalding "Olympic Championship" Distance Running Shoe

No. 14C. For distance races on athletic tracks. Low, broad heel, flexible shank. Hand made steel spikes in sole. No spikes in heel.

Per pair, \$6.00



No. 14C



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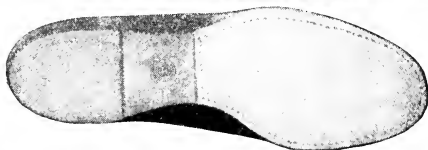
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Spalding **MARATHON** "Magadon" Long Distance Running Shoes

No. MH. High cut, but light in weight. Well finished inside so as not to hurt the feet in a long race. Special leather soles, will not wear smooth; light leather heels; special quality black calfskin uppers. Hand sewed. Pair, \$5.00



No. MH



No. MO

No. MO. Low cut. Blucher style. Otherwise the same as No. MH.

Per pair, \$5.00

Keep the uppers of all running shoes soft and pliable by using Spalding Waterproof Oil. It will greatly add to the wear of shoes.

Per can, 25c.

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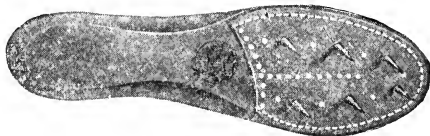
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QUALITY

Spalding Outdoor Running Shoes



No. 11T



No. 11T. Calfskin,
machine made; solid
leather tap sole holds
spikes firmly in
place. Pair, **\$4.50**
★ **\$48.00 Doz.**

No. 11. Calfskin,
machine made.
Per pair, **\$3.50**
★ **\$36.00 Doz.**

Juvenile Outdoor Running Shoes

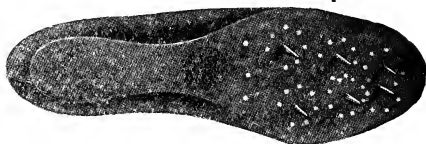
No. 12. Leather,
good quality, com-
plete with spikes.
Sizes 12 to 5 only.

Per pair, **\$2.75**

*The prices printed in ital-
ics opposite items marked
with ★ will be quoted only
on orders for one-half
dozen or more. Quantity
prices NOT allowed on
items NOT marked with ★*



No. 11



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Spalding Worsted Jerseys

Following sizes carried in stock regularly in all qualities: 28 to 44 inch chest. Other sizes at an advanced price. We allow two inches for stretch in all our Jerseys, and sizes are marked accordingly. It is suggested, however, that for very heavy men a size about two inches larger than coat measurement be ordered to insure a comfortable fit.



No. 1P

STOCK COLORS

PLAIN COLORS—We carry in stock in all Spalding Stores our line of worsted jerseys (NOT Nos. 12XB, 6, or 6X) in following colors:

NAVY BLUE GRAY
BLACK MAROON

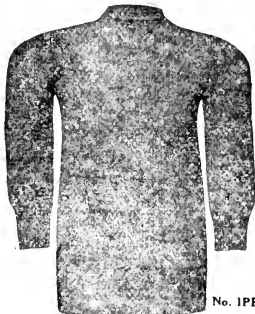
SPECIAL ORDERS

We also furnish, without extra charge, on special orders for one-half dozen or more, not carried in stock and NOT supplied in Nos. 12XB, 6, or 6X, the following colors. On orders for less than one-half dozen 10 per cent. will be added to regular price

WHITE DARK GREEN
CARDINAL IRISH GREEN
ORANGE PURPLE
SCARLET YELLOW
ROYAL BLUE SEAI BROWN
COLUMBIA BLUE OLD GOLD

Other colors than as noted above to order only in any quality (EXCEPT Nos. 14P, 12XB, 6, and 6X), 50c. each extra.

N. B.—We designate three shades which are sometimes called RED. They are Scarlet, Cardinal, and Maroon. Where RED is specified on order, Cardinal will be supplied.



No. 1PF

SPALDING INTERCOLLEGIATE JERSEY

This jersey we consider in a class by itself. No other manufacturer makes a garment of anywhere near the same grade. We recommend it to those who really want the best.

Jerseys are being used more and more by Base Ball Players, especially for early Spring and late Fall games. On account of the special Spalding knit they are very durable, and at the same time they offer no restraint on the free movement of the player

No. 1P. Regular roll collar. Full regular made; that is, fashioned or knit to exact shape on the machine and then put together by hand, altogether different from cutting them out of a piece of material and sewing them up on a machine, as are the majority of garments known as Jerseys. Special quality worsted. Solid colors as specified above. Each, \$4.00 ★ \$12 00 Doz.

No. 1PF. Straight low collar. Quality of worsted and manufacture same as No. 1P. Solid colors as specified above. Each, \$4.00 ★ \$12 00 Doz.

No. 1PF
Jersey with
Necklace

No. 1P
Jersey with
Woven Letter



No. 10P. Regular roll collar. Special quality worsted, fashioned. Solid colors as specified above. Each, \$3.00 ★ \$30 00 Doz.

No. 10PF. Straight low collar. Quality of worsted and manufacture same as No. 10P. Solid colors as specified above. Each, \$3.00 ★ \$30 00 Doz.

No. 12P. Regular roll collar. Good quality worsted. Solid colors as specified above. Each, \$2.50 ★ \$27 00 Doz.

No. 14P. Regular roll collar. Worsted. Solid colors: Navy Blue, Black, Gray, and Maroon only. Each, \$2.00 ★ \$21 00 Doz.

No. 12XB. Boys' Jersey. Regular roll collar. Worsted. Furnished in sizes 26 to 34 inches chest measurement only. Solid colors: Navy Blue, Black, Gray, and Maroon only. No special orders. Each, \$2.00 ★ \$21 00 Doz.

Jerseys with Necklace—Nos. 1P, 1PF, 10P, 10PF or 12P Jerseys with necklace stripe of any color specified above, at an extra charge of \$1.00 per garment.

Woven Letters, Numerals or Designs

We weave into our best grade Jerseys, No. 1P, Letters, Numerals and Designs in special colors as desired. Prices quoted on application. Designs submitted. Prices Subject to Advance Without Notice.

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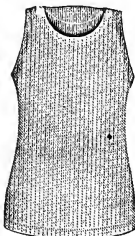
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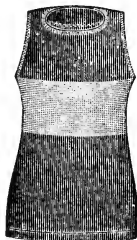
Spalding Athletic Shirts and Tights



No. 601



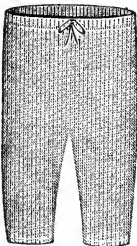
No. 600



No. 600S



No. 6WD



No. 604

STOCK COLORS AND SIZES. OUR WORSTED GOODS are furnished in Gray, White, Navy Blue, Maroon, and Black only. Stock sizes: Shirts, 26 to 44 inch chest. Tights, 28 to 42 inch waist. **SANITARY COTTON GOODS.** Colors: Bleached White, Navy, Black, Maroon, and Gray. Stock sizes: Shirts, 26 to 44 inch chest. Tights, 26 to 42 inch waist.

Spalding Sleeveless Shirts—Plain Colors

STOCK COLORS AND SIZES

No. 600. Good quality worsted. Each, \$1.25 ★ \$12.60 Doz.
No. 6E. Sanitary Cotton.50 ★ 4.75 "

Spalding Striped Sleeveless Shirts

No. 600S. Good quality worsted, with 6-inch stripe around chest, in following combinations of colors: Navy with White stripe; Black with Orange stripe; Maroon with White stripe; Red with Black stripe; Royal Blue with White Stripe; Black with Red stripe; Gray with Cardinal stripe.

Each, \$1.50 ★ \$15.00 Doz.

No. 6ES. Sanitary Cotton, solid color body, with 6-inch stripe around chest, in same combinations of colors as No. 600S.

Each, 75c. ★ \$7.50 Doz.

Spalding Shirts with Sash

No. 600D. Good quality worsted, sleeveless, with woven sash of different color from body. Same colors as No. 600S. To order only; not carried in stock. Each, \$2.00 ★ \$21.00 Doz.

No. 6WD. Sanitary Cotton, sleeveless, with woven sash of different color from body. Same combinations of colors as No. 600S. To order only; not carried in stock.

Each, \$1.25 ★ \$12.00 Doz.

No. 6ED. Sanitary Cotton, sleeveless, solid color body with sash stitched on of different color. Same combinations of colors as No. 600S. Each, 75c. ★ \$7.50 Doz.

Spalding Quarter Sleeve Shirts

No. 601. Good quality worsted, stock colors and sizes. No. 6F. Sanitary Cotton, stock colors and sizes.

Each, \$1.50 ★ \$15.00 Doz.

Each, 50c. ★ \$4.75 Doz.

Woven Necklace on Shirts

We furnish either Nos. 600, 601 or 600S Shirts, on special orders only, with necklace woven of different color to body of shirt, in stock colors only, for an extra charge of \$1.00 per garment.

Spalding Full Sleeve Shirts

No. 3D. Cotton, Flesh, White, Black. Ea., \$1.00 ★ \$10.00 Doz.

Spalding Knee Tights

STOCK COLORS AND SIZES

No. 604. Good quality worsted. Pair, \$1.25 ★ \$12.60 Doz.
No. 4B. Sanitary Cotton.50 ★ 4.75 "

Spalding Juvenile Shirts and Tights

ONLY SIZES SUPPLIED: Chest, 26 to 30 inches, inclusive; Waist, 24 to 26 inches, inclusive.

No. 65. Sleeveless Shirt, quality of No. 600. . . Each, \$1.00

No. 65S. Sleeveless Shirt, quality of No. 600S. . . " 1.25

No. 66. Quarter Sleeve Shirt, quality of No. 601. . . " 1.25

No. 64. Knee Tights, quality of No. 604. " 1.15

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?

Do You Know

?

What was the greatest number of victories in a major league playing season?

What pitchers have had no-hit games to their credit in the major leagues since 1880?

What player holds the record for circling the bases?

What major league club holds the record for greatest number of shut-out games in a season?

What players have batted .300 since 1876?

What major league players participated in every game of their club's schedule in 1912?

Who batted nearly .500 in 1887?

What was the greatest number of runs made in a major league game since 1876?

What pitcher in the National League struck out 21 batsmen in a nine-innings game?

What pitcher holds the record for the first no-hit-no-run game?

Answers to above and records of all the leagues, teams and players, with pictures of players and teams, will be found in **SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD FOR 1913**. Sent by mail anywhere on receipt of **10 Cents** by A. G. Spalding & Bros. (see list of store addresses on inside front cover).

Who won the 100 yards championship in 1876?

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CAUTION TO THE BASE BALL BOYS OF 1913

Because of your youth and inexperience, advantage is frequently taken of you base ball boys, by the so-called "Just as Good" dealer, who tries to palm off on you some of his "Just as Good" Base Ball goods, made especially for him by the "Just as Good" manufacturer, when you call for the Spalding goods. You are cautioned not to be deceived by this "Just as Good" combination, for when you get onto the field you will find these "Just as Good" Balls, Bats, Mitts, etc., will not stand the wear and punishment of the genuine Spalding articles. Remember that Spalding Goods are standard the world over, and are used by all the leading clubs and players. These "Just as Good" manufacturers endeavor to copy the Spalding styles, adopt the Spalding descriptive matter and Spalding list prices, and then try to see how very cheap and showy they can make the article, so the "Just as Good" dealer can work off these imitations on the unsuspecting boy.

Don't be deceived by the attractive 25 to 40 per cent. discount that may be offered you, for remember that their printed prices are arranged for the special purpose of misleading you and to enable the "Just as Good" dealer to offer you this special discount bait. This "discount" pill that the "Just as Good" dealer asks you to swallow is sugar coated and covered up by various catchy devices, that are well calculated to deceive the inexperienced boy, who will better understand these tricks of the trade as he grows older. Remember that all Spalding Athletic Goods are sold at the established printed prices, and no dealer is permitted to sell them at a greater or less price. Special discounts on Spalding Goods are unknown. Everybody is treated alike. This policy persistently adhered to makes it possible to maintain from year to year the high quality of Spalding Athletic Goods, which depend for their sale on Spalding Quality, backed by the broad Spalding Guarantee, and not on any deceiving device like this overworked and fraudulent "Discount" scheme adopted by all of the "Just as Good" dealers.

Occasionally one of these "Just as Good" dealers will procure some of the Spalding well known red boxes, place them in a showy place on his shelves, and when Spalding Goods are called for, will take from these Spalding boxes one of the "Just as Good" things, and try to palm it off on the boy as a genuine Spalding article. When you go into a store and ask for a Spalding article, see to it that the Spalding Trade-Mark is on that article, and if the dealer tries to palm off on you something "Just as Good," politely bow yourself out and go to another store, where the genuine Spalding article can be procured.

In purchasing a genuine Spalding Athletic article, you are protected by the broad Spalding Guarantee, which reads as follows:

We Guarantee to each purchaser of an article bearing the Spalding Trade-Mark that such article will give satisfaction and a reasonable amount of service, when used for the purpose for which it was intended and under ordinary conditions and fair treatment.

We Agree to repair or replace, free of charge, any such article which proves defective in material or workmanship when subjected to fair treatment: PROVIDED, such defective article is returned to us, transportation prepaid, within thirty days after purchase (except where otherwise stipulated on special guarantee tag attached to certain articles), and accompanied by a letter from the user, giving his name and address, and explaining the claim.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

Beware of the "Just as Good" manufacturer, who makes "pretty" Athletic Goods (as if they were for use as an ornament) at the expense of "quality," in order to deceive the dealer; and beware of the substitute-dealer who completes the fraud by offering the "Just as Good" article when Spalding Goods are asked for.

A. G. Spalding & Bros.

**GUARANTEES
QUALITY**

The following selection of items from Spalding's latest Catalogue will give an idea of the great variety of ATHLETIC GOODS manufactured by
A. G. SPALDING & BROS. SEND FOR A FREE COPY.

Prices in effect January 8, 1913. Subject to change without notice. For Canadian prices see special Canadian Catalogue.

JUN 7 1913

Standard Policy

A Standard Quality must be inseparably linked to a Standard Policy.

Without a definite and Standard Mercantile Policy, it is impossible for a Manufacturer to long maintain a Standard Quality.

To market his goods through the jobber, a manufacturer must provide a profit for the jobber as well as for the retail dealer. To meet these conditions of Dual Profits, the manufacturer is obliged to set a proportionately high list price on his goods to the consumer.

To enable the glib salesman, when booking his orders, to figure out attractive profits to both the jobber and retailer, these high list prices are absolutely essential; but their real purpose will have been served when the manufacturer has secured his order from the jobber, and the jobber has secured his order from the retailer.

However, these deceptive high list prices are not fair to the consumer, who does not, and, in reality, is not ever expected to pay these fancy list prices.

When the season opens for the sale of such goods, with their misleading but alluring high list prices, the retailer begins to realize his responsibilities, and grapples with the situation as best he can, by offering "special discounts," which vary with local trade conditions.

Under this system of merchandising, the profits to both the manufacturer and the jobber are assured; but as there is no stability maintained in the prices to the consumer, the keen competition amongst the local dealers invariably leads to a demoralized cutting of prices by which the profits of the retailer are practically eliminated.

This demoralization always reacts on the manufacturer. The jobber insists on lower, and still lower, prices. The manufacturer, in his turn, meets this demand for the lowering of prices by the only way open to him, viz.: the cheapening and degrading of the quality of his product.

The foregoing conditions became so intolerable that 14 years ago, in 1899, A. G. Spalding & Bros. determined to rectify this demoralization in the Athletic Goods Trade, and inaugurated what has since become known as "The Spalding Policy."

The "Spalding Policy" eliminates the jobber entirely, so far as Spalding Goods are concerned, and the retail dealer secures the supply of Spalding Athletic Goods direct from the manufacturer by which the retail dealer is assured a fair, legitimate and certain profit on all Spalding Athletic Goods, and the consumer is assured a Standard Quality and is protected from imposition.

The "Spalding Policy" is decidedly for the interest and protection of the users of Athletic Goods, and acts in two ways:

First.—The user is assured of genuine Official Standard Athletic Goods and the same prices to everybody.

Second.—As manufacturers, we can proceed with confidence in purchasing at the proper time, the very best raw materials required in the manufacture of our various goods, well ahead of their respective seasons, and this enables us to provide the necessary quantity and absolutely maintain the Spalding Standard of Quality.

All retail dealers handling Spalding Athletic Goods are requested to supply consumers at our regular printed catalogue prices—neither more nor less—the same prices that similar goods are sold for in our New York, Chicago, and other stores.

All Spalding dealers, as well as users of Spalding Athletic Goods, are treated exactly alike, and no special rebates or discriminations are allowed to anyone.

This briefly, is the "Spalding Policy," which has already been in successful operation for the past 14 years, and will be indefinitely continued.

In other words, "The Spalding Policy" is a "square deal" for everybody.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

By *A. G. Spalding.*
PRESIDENT.

Standard Quality

An article that is universally given the appellation "Standard" is thereby conceded to be the criterion, to which are compared all other things of a similar nature. For instance, the Gold Dollar of the United States is the Standard unit of currency, because it must legally contain a specific proportion of pure gold, and the fact of its being Genuine is guaranteed by the Government Stamp thereon. As a protection to the users of this currency against counterfeiting and other tricks, considerable money is expended in maintaining a Secret Service Bureau of Experts. Under the law, citizen manufacturers must depend to a great extent upon Trade-Marks and similar devices to protect themselves against counterfeit products—without the aid of "Government Detectives" or "Public Opinion" to assist them.

Consequently the "Consumer's Protection" against misrepresentation and "inferior quality" rests entirely upon the integrity and responsibility of the "Manufacturer."

A. G. Spalding & Bros. have, by their rigorous attention to "Quality," for thirty-seven years, caused their Trade-Mark to become known throughout the world as a Guarantee of Quality as dependable in their field as the U. S. Currency is in its field.

The necessity of upholding the Guarantee of the Spalding Trade-Mark and maintaining the Standard Quality of their Athletic Goods, is, therefore, as obvious as is the necessity of the Government in maintaining a Standard Currency.

Thus each consumer is not only insuring himself but also protecting other consumers when he assists a Reliable Manufacturer in upholding his Trade-Mark and all that it stands for. Therefore, we urge all users of our Athletic Goods to assist us in maintaining the Spalding Standard of Excellence, by insisting that our Trade-Mark be plainly stamped on all athletic goods which they buy, because without this precaution our best efforts towards maintaining Standard Quality and preventing fraudulent substitution will be ineffectual.

Manufacturers of Standard Articles invariably suffer the reputation of being high-priced, and this sentiment is fostered and emphasized by makers of "inferior goods," with whom low prices are the main consideration.

A manufacturer of recognized Standard Goods, with a reputation to uphold and a guarantee to protect must necessarily have higher prices than a manufacturer of cheap goods, whose idea of and basis of a claim for Standard Quality depends principally upon the eloquence of the salesman.

We know from experience that there is no quicksand more unstable than poverty in quality—and we avoid this quicksand by Standard Quality.

A. G. Spalding & Bros

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ST. LOUIS, 1904

PARIS, 1900

SPALDING

ATHLETIC GOODS

ARE THE STANDARD OF THE WORLD

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MAINTAIN WHOLESALE and RETAIL STORES in the FOLLOWING CITIES:

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PHILADELPHIA	DETROIT	SAN FRANCISCO
NEWARK	CINCINNATI	LOS ANGELES
BUFFALO	CLEVELAND	SEATTLE
SYRACUSE	COLUMBUS	MINNEAPOLIS
BALTIMORE	INDIANAPOLIS	ST. PAUL
WASHINGTON	PITTSBURG	DENVER
LONDON, ENGLAND	ATLANTA	DALLAS
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND	LOUISVILLE	
MANCHESTER, ENGLAND	NEW ORLEANS	
EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND	MONTREAL, CANADA	
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA	TORONTO, CANADA	

Factories owned and operated by A.G. Spalding & Bros. and where all of Spalding's Trade-Marked Athletic Goods are made are located in the following cities:

NEW YORK	CHICAGO	SAN FRANCISCO	CHICOPEE, MASS.
BROOKLYN	BOSTON	PHILADELPHIA	LONDON, ENG.